

# MISSIONS

## A BAPTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CONTINUING THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION  
MONTHLY, GOOD WORK, AND TIDINGS  
HOWARD B. GROSE, D.D., Editor

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PUBLISHED JOINTLY BY THE AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, THE AMERICAN  
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, THE  
WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, AND THE WOMEN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN  
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WEST

CORRESPONDING EDITORS FOR THE SOCIETIES: REV. S. R. WARBURTON;  
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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO MISSIONS, FORD BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

## The Publisher's Page



Are You Working for a Larger Club this Year?

### Many a Subscription

can be picked up during the summer months.

In July and August we especially need all the new subscribers we can get.

Many a pastor, club manager, or circle president would render a genuine service by organizing a club while on vacation. Little or no trouble—and you leave a year of blessing in each new subscriber's home.

### Try It

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Club Managers will kindly watch for announcements of our Country-Wide Fall Campaign in the August and September issues.

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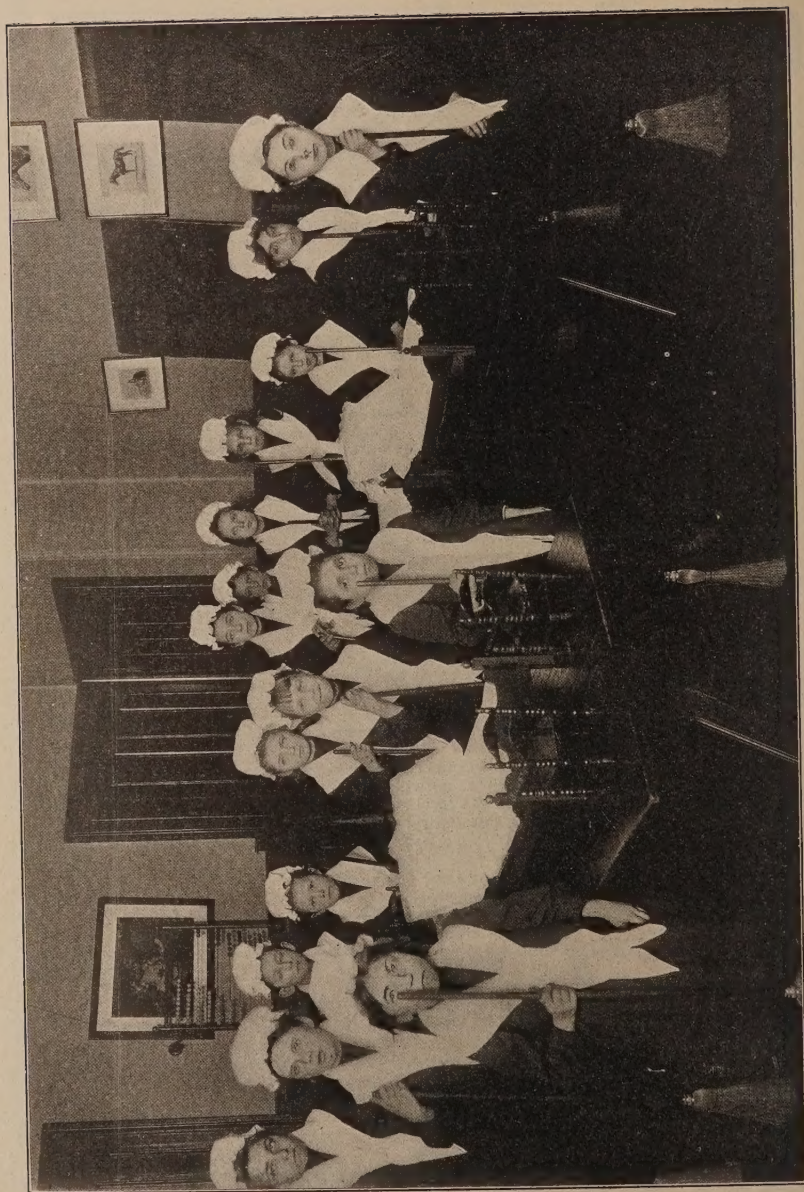
# The Day We Celebrate

WRITTEN BY THE EDITOR FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION ON THE STEAMSHIP CELTIC. IN MID-OCEAN ON THE RETURN FROM THE EDINBURGH CONFERENCE OF 1910

THE glorious Fourth we celebrate  
In no mere adulation,  
But as the birth of mighty state,  
A free and fearless nation.  
From English start we got bold heart  
To dare all ills of sea,  
To face the stress of wilderness,  
And conquer savagery.  
The Pilgrim and the Puritan  
Were strong foundation stock  
To build the plan for rights of man  
On New World Plymouth Rock.  
Another sphere found Cavalier  
On fair Virginia's shore;  
Then came the touch of sturdy Dutch,  
French, Welsh, and many more,  
Till vast composite people ours,  
Comprising all the races —  
Concentring all the varied powers,  
The failings and the graces —  
In land with scope for boundless hope,  
Where every right ambition  
May find free opportunity  
Regardless of condition,  
Where not one's birth but innate worth  
Determines life's fruition.

The virtues we commemorate  
Are those of honest merit,  
Which from the race amalgamate  
In freedom we inherit.  
A mighty host we make no boast,  
We joy in close relation  
Which finds us friends on every coast,  
In every sister nation.  
We love to see the foreign flag  
With stars and stripes entwining;  
A common faith shall never lag  
In liberty's enshrining.  
The Old World and the New are one,  
There is no separation.  
Our creed: "With all lands 'neath the sun,  
We join in celebration.  
May freedom all the world unite,  
May brotherhood increase,  
Until in Christian love and might  
Dawns universal peace!"





CITY MISSION WORK FOR TOMORROW—TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO KEEP HOUSE





VOL. 4

JULY, 1913

No. 7

## The World Currents



THIS number of "Missions" is a Convention and Society Report number, and no apology is necessary for thinking that just now our missionary interests are paramount, and deserve to be ranked among the great world movements.

Outstanding features in the development of some great nations link themselves closely to the missionary enterprise. Take China for an example. What could be more significant of the work done in the past by Christian missionaries in China than the request officially made that a day of prayer be observed, and that Christians pray earnestly for the divine guidance of the leaders of the new Republic and its national assembly?



Again, it is known that some of the strongest influences in the Balkan revolution can be traced directly to the Christian schools that have been educating young men for leadership, and teaching them the principles of liberty and fraternity. There is no country that has not been permeated by the gospel principles, and the results of the leavening are beginning to appear unmistakably.

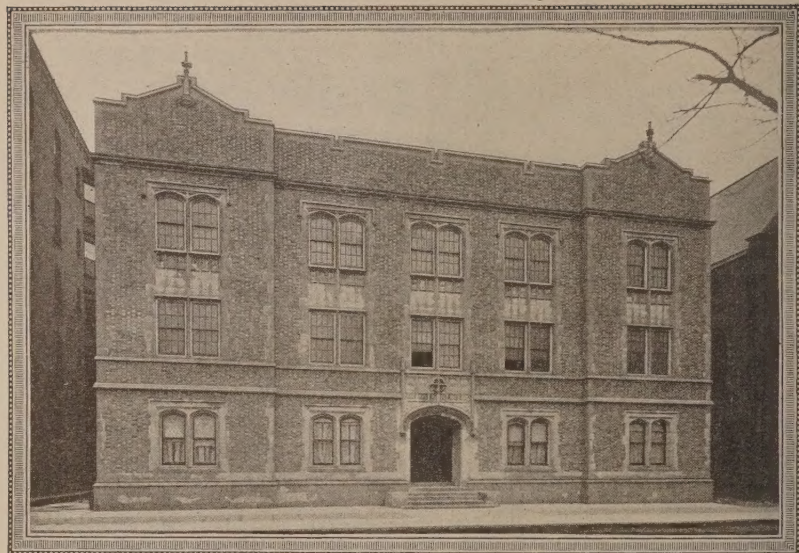


The United States is emphasizing the idea of world peace. Secretary Bryan has received assent from most of the nations to his proposal concerning arbitration. It is likely that Japan will accept the situation created by California, and not hold the government responsible for the attitude of a state. What the effect will be upon our general relations with Japan it is not easy to foretell. Certainly it will not aid the missionaries, who have constantly to meet puzzling questions concerning the actions of a "Christian" nation. We must clean our own house before we can expect our neighbor to entrust his cleaning work to us.



As never before in their history, the Northern Baptists are now to engage in a united campaign in the interest of missions, world-wide and all inclusive. This ought to mean much for our own land and for the world.





CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, WOODWARD AVENUE CHURCH HOUSE, DETROIT

## The Baptist Anniversaries at Detroit

Annual Meetings of the Northern Baptist Convention and  
Cooperating Missionary Societies, May 21-28, 1913

BY HOWARD B. GROSE



LET us say at once what everyone present would endorse, that the Detroit meetings were notable in the quality and spirit of the delegates, the uniform high grade of the platform addresses, the fine temper of the discussions, the unwillingness to be diverted from the main track of a great enterprise by trivial issues, the unusually strong presentation of the work at home and abroad by the field representatives, and the evident seriousness and zeal with which the great tasks of the denomination were faced by earnest men and women consecrated to the cause of Christ.

To a veteran convention-goer this Convention was a delight and inspiration. It was keyed to progress. The true note

was struck at every session; the false notes were few and far between. It was plain that the stage of investigation and criticism and manufacture of new machinery had been followed by the stage of action, conviction and determination to do the larger things. The harmony was contagious. The fact that the women's foreign societies had come together and organized a single foreign society for all the northern Baptist women added to the already strong consciousness of denominational solidarity and was the source of common congratulation. United we stand, but that does not mean stand still; it means stand together for forward movement steady and sure. It was a joy to note how the oldtime distinctions between the sessions and interests of the different societies have disappeared. It was the



same audience that listened with the same intentness as the work of one agency after another was brought to view. Missions was the dominant idea, from whatever angle viewed.

With which introductory words the editorial reporter will apply himself to the work of personally conducting to the meetings the thousands of MISSIONS readers who could not in person attend them.

#### THE OPENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21

A bright, sunny day, refreshingly cool — a model morning for the beginning of a Convention. In the early hours the special trains from New York and New England came in, giving the delegates scanty time in which to get breakfast, register, and be in place at 10 o'clock, the hour set for the call to order. Many could not accomplish this, but President Bond, who believes in promptness, and who moves the program along with clocklike regularity, started things nevertheless; and presently the great auditorium of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church filled up, floor and galleries. The meeting place was at once felt to be ideal. At Des Moines it was possible for a great many more people to get in, but difficult for any of them to hear with comfort, while speaking became a distress to the speakers, and the confusion all around made the meeting anything but devotional in character. Here was the atmosphere of a church, and one of the most perfect acoustically in the country, so that a speaker could make himself heard without putting the slightest strain upon the voice. It is a large audience room, too, seating from sixteen to eighteen hundred. This did not leave much room for visitors, as the enrolment reached above 1,600 before the close, but it afforded opportunity to conduct business in an orderly way, and to hear what was going on. Then, for the visiting and social arrangements, registration, missionary exhibits, committee meetings, and all the side issues which make up an important part of the convention week, the adjoining Church House furnished complete equipment, remote enough to leave the convention room in quiet. We vote for a

church every time, as against a hall, even if we have to build a church large enough for the purpose in our convention cities.

The delegates were seated by states as usual, the sections being designated by signs placed on standards. This makes it possible to secure action by states promptly when this is called for. Of course, occasionally a New Yorker or Ohioan got into the Illinois or Pennsylvania fold, and exchanges were not infrequent as the meetings progressed; but it was convenient if you wanted to find a man from Massachusetts or Washington or Oklahoma, to know where to hunt for him. Looking over the body, and seeing the large number of men, especially of leading laymen, it was natural to contrast such a meeting with the anniversary gatherings in Detroit thirteen years before. Those were considered remarkable also, and an enrolment of 400 plus was high level for that day. Different contingents were to be seen then, as one society followed another on the program. Now there was one great body, ready to consider all the interests of the kingdom with which we have to do as one of the leading Christian denominations of Christendom. Truly we have made long steps in these thirteen years, and that they have been steps forward who can doubt? The doubting brother may exist somewhere, but he was not in sight, or at least not within hearing distance, in Detroit.

President Bond had invited Dr. C. H. Spalding, of Boston, who led the opening devotional exercises in Detroit in 1900, to do the same this year. He said the flavor and savor of that 1900 gathering was with us still. The supreme thing we need is to lift ourselves out of religious torpor and languor, which mark our time, into a higher spirituality.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The President's address was like the President, straightforward, businesslike, sincere. He said in part:

The convention has now reached the end of the third year since its incorporation, and the fifth year since it really began its work. While the time has been short, it has been long enough to

reduce theories into practice, and to begin to determine the results. The launching of the convention was in response to a desire of the denomination to more closely unify its interests and strength. The plans of operation were necessarily theories drawn from the conduct of similar organizations and from business. It was a new move, and, even though its history be short, the results accomplished have nearly, if not completely, removed all doubt as to the wisdom of its organization. Fears were expressed that the democracy of the denomination might be encroached upon, and that the contemplated progress, if gained, might be at the sacrifice of some of our cherished independence.

We are realizing with an increasing sense, the tremendous advantage of a medium through which the denomination can speak as a unit, and express its sentiment and desire. This is becoming more and more important, because of the joining of the forces of evil for political influence. This makes it an imperative duty for us as a denomination to exert our combined strength for the right on moral and political questions, that the united voice of the Baptists in the North shall have due weight on all questions, and be heard and heeded by what might otherwise seem to be the deaf ears of our lawmakers.

We are recognizing that the problems before us, if dealt with in the wisest way, must be met and settled by the entire denomination; that the visions of the needs must be as broad as the entire field, and the plans to meet these needs must include all of our available forces, or our work will lack thoroughness and balance, and fail to utilize to the best advantage all of our strength. The plans for the continuance of our present work, and for all advance, must be made so as to avoid all overlapping and duplication. They should ultimately make possible, what can be secured in no other way, the maintenance of a correct relation between expenditures and receipts, while the educated, intelligent, consecrated giving of the denomination, which will far exceed any amount we have yet reached, will

determine the amount of work to be undertaken.

One of the most important developments of the year has been the increasing interest of our laymen, as shown by their giving of time and counsel and means. They are recognizing their responsibility and responding to it.

With the smoother running of the organization, more power is available for the real purposes of the convention, which are a development of the balanced work of the denomination, a continuance of the work that has been along right lines, and an expansion in directions that need special attention.

Our need is not more kinds of work, but better work. While we are endeavoring to discover and maintain the correct balance of all our work, it can only be done by giving to each phase of the work the time and strength and means demanded by its relative importance in our one great purpose of reaching and winning the world for our King.

At this point, as all through the sessions, the delegates lost no opportunity of indicating their approval of the large-hearted, courteous and efficient layman who knows how to conduct a convention or a prayer meeting with equal ability, and who has proved himself apt to meet any emergency that can confront a presiding officer. Judson, Hunt and Bond — what a trio of splendid officers!

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Nor did Secretary Bitting fail to receive an expression of esteem when he rose to present the report of the Executive Committee of the Convention, an abstract of which is given at the conclusion of this article. There were some important amendments proposed, which led later to lively discussion. The one that immediately brought the women to the front was the request that the cooperating organizations instruct the Convention president to appoint as a nominating committee of each society the Convention committee on nominations, with the addition of one member of the board of managers of each society, who shall be consulting members without the



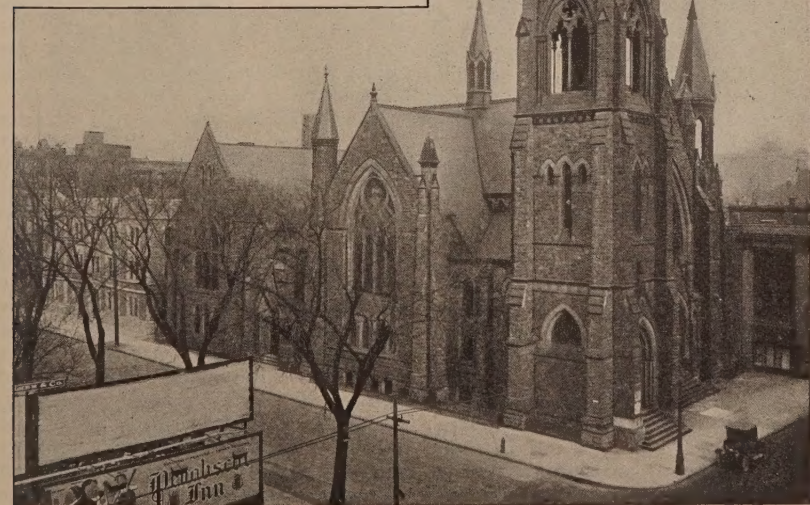
right to vote. The women's societies were expressly excluded, which brought forth a protest, with the result that the exclusion was withdrawn, amid applause. If cooperative, the women's societies propose to stand on the same footing as the others, and the Convention clearly deemed this only just.

#### THE SOCIETIES IN SHORT SESSION

The Convention now gave way, by recess, to the societies, which met and presented their reports for reference to the Convention and subsequent action. Attention was called to significant points in the printed reports, which were circulated; but it took a short time only to go through the formalities.

The Foreign Society, President Carter Helm Jones of Seattle in the chair, presented the Board report through Secretary Haggard. The Home Mission Society, Dr. A. H. C. Morse of Colorado, third Vice-President, in the chair, presented its report through Dr. Morehouse, who was greeted with an ovation testifying to the full appreciation of his remarkable service and leadership. The Publication Society, Dr. Howard Doane presiding, reported through Dr. Rowland. The

Woman's Home Mission Society, Mrs. A. G. Lester presiding, reported through



THE WOODWARD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, DETROIT, WHERE THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION WAS HOSPITABLY ENTERTAINED. AT THE EXTREME LEFT IS THE CHURCH HOUSE WHICH SERVED AS THE CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Mrs. Westfall, its Secretary. Abstracts of all the reports will be found elsewhere in this issue, where the matter can be more readily referred to in future than if scattered through this sketch of the proceedings. Each society voted to make the Convention nominating committee its nominating committee, and the Convention was once more ready to resume its session.

#### OUR MAGAZINE ON THE PROGRAM

This year the Program Committee recognized MISSIONS by giving its editor place on the program for a statement concerning the magazine. The opportunity was greatly appreciated, and the Convention manifested in unmistakable manner its approval of MISSIONS as the one representative missionary monthly of the Northern Baptists. The expression was common that such a statement belonged in the program, and was in every way helpful to the cause. The announcement that the new Woman's Foreign Society had voted to ask for full representation in the magazine, thereby completing the family circle, was met with a round of applause, showing how strongly the sentiment runs for union. Possibly the statement may be given subsequently, as all our readers may well know what was said to the Convention. And the editor wishes to say here that while he magnifies MISSIONS as an agency, he never minimizes the service, steady and invaluable and unpaid, which our denominational papers render to the cause. Some day we shall support them as they deserve. MISSIONS and a Baptist weekly in every Baptist family — that should be our aim.

This closed a session that had transacted a large volume of business, and kept ahead of time all the way. One omission was favorably noted — that of a formal welcome to Detroit. President Bond explained that Detroit's efficient committee had preferred to let its welcome speak all through the meetings instead of voicing them perfunctorily. Let this be a precedent for future guidance, as it was an undoubted relief. The first session gave promise of a real meeting of power. One could feel the spirit of it from the start.

It is plain that the sessions cannot be

reported at this length, since there were more than a score of them, but a good glance at one gives an idea of many others, which can only be touched upon. It will be our privilege to give our readers in subsequent issues some of the good things said, which now must be passed without comment. What we seek here is not so much to report addresses as to catch and convey the spirit and sentiment of the Convention, and indicate its outstanding features.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON — THE FOREIGN SOCIETY

It is difficult to see how the general arrangement of the anniversary program could be improved. The morning of each day, from 9 to 12 or thereabouts, was given to the Convention for its business, which is also the business in large part of the cooperating societies. The afternoon was devoted to the societies for specific business and presentation of their work, with a half-hour devotional service at 1.30, for those who could get dinner in time. The evening was for platform discussion, covering all phases of the Convention interests. This made strenuous days, with too little time for eating, digesting, and visiting; but it seems necessary to pack a vast amount into the space allowed; and it must be said that every session was attractive, making it difficult to stay away from any.

This afternoon session set the pace for what was to come after it. Dr. Carter Helm Jones, the President, was received cordially, and found more and more favor as he went on to tell, in his characteristic manner, how mission dreams have come true, and what our mission is in the Far East. Competition is giving place to cooperation. We are introducing the kingdom of God, not sects, into foreign lands, whose culture older than ours is calling for Christianity. Love, life and prayer were three words he dwelt upon. A southern man by birth, he asked what message we have for Africa until we learn to treat with justice the black men in America; and what shall be our message to China and Japan unless we give a square deal to the Chinese and Japanese in our own land? It was a timely message,



and the presiding officer was gracious and helpful throughout the session, which was devoted thereafter to hearing field reports from J. H. Oxrieder, of the Bengal mission at Orissa, which came to us through the Free Baptists; John Newcomb, of the Telugu Mission; E. B. Roach, formerly of Rangoon Baptist College; and Dr. R. C. Thomas, of the Union Hospital at Iloilo, Philippine Islands. These were ringing messages, that made the work live and the needs stand out appealingly.

high order. It revealed the missionary statesman, the keen observer, the open-minded student, the warm-hearted friend of man; the traveler with a purpose who could not only see, but could tell his story effectively, concretely, persuasively. Who will forget the picture of heroic Axling, weeping over the burning of his Tabernacle in Tokio, a marvelous center of religious activities that must be rebuilt? Who that heard will not have a more just conception of the Japanese and a greater



DR. FRANKLIN, TAKEN ON HIS AFRICAN TOUR

At 4 o'clock the state delegations met and chose members of the nominating and other committees, reporting later; after which committee meetings were in order.

#### WEDNESDAY EVENING

This was one of the great sessions. It will be referred to as Secretary Franklin's night. The program committee had done the wise thing of giving him time to tell his story; the evening being divided between him and the outgoing missionaries. He was received by a rising audience that applauded long. His address was of a

dislike for the cruel interests that are trying to foment strife between Japan and the United States? In like masterly way he opened to the audience the great movements in China, and the developing work of the United States in the Philippines. A vast amount was condensed into the hour, which was intensely interesting from first to last. It is not strange that the new Foreign Secretary should win the hearts of the missionaries. The genuine Christian man is bound to gain favor with all; and the opinion is strong that in Secretary Franklin the Foreign Society has

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22

found one of the missionary leaders, endowed with courage and wisdom and rich gifts of personality. It was plain that this visit to the mission fields had paid. One fruit of it is the splendid optimism of faith that cannot fail to impart itself to many of our churches.

The audience had been carried to the heights. It was almost a pity to have anything follow such an address, but the presentation of outgoing missionaries was the very best thing that could come, to maintain the level. A remarkable company it was, too, that sat on the platform. Well might Secretary Haggard say, as he rose to introduce them: "We are surrounded by some of the chivalry of missions." A finer looking set of young men and women has not been gathered, and the simple reasons given for choosing the foreign field were touching and unanswerable, while there was occasional flash of wit and glint of humor. For instance, one demure young woman, Miss Lane, a fiancée, said that the easiest way she could find to become a missionary was to become engaged to a man who was going to be a missionary; whereat Mr. Hildreth, her chosen partner, looked as though he cordially agreed. There were thirty-seven on the list, and our readers will have opportunity to know them before they sail this fall. Here are a few sample reasons:

"I go because I am a brother man to the Eurasian in Burma."

"The call was a surprise and joy — the greatest joy of my life."

"I go to make it difficult for famines to occur in India; to bring the ideal of Jesus' manhood to the people of India."

"Of 300 Normal School graduates, 299 will stay at home; surely one ought to go, and I am the one."

"I hope to help raise the standards of the women of China and their home life."

Bright, enthusiastic, happy-faced, earnest — these young soldiers of the cross brought tears to many eyes and hope for the future of missions, since our best are going. The age of idealism has not passed.

The hour of adjournment was late, but it was a great day, greatly closed.

The first discussion came this morning, over the proposal to provide in the by-laws for a vote by states when called for, so as to secure a really democratic action. The advocates of the amendment contended that each convention would naturally be locally controlled, since we have no fund to pay delegates' expenses and thus secure a wide representation; hence to give the denomination a chance to express its conviction on grave questions the vote by states instead of by delegates should be provided for. The opponents held that this was a return to the caucus method and not democratic. So the issue was joined, and agreement seeming impossible, Dr. Morehouse, with his usual sagacity, moved a postponement until Saturday morning, to give time to think the matter through and see if some agreement could not be found. The Detroit newspapers, singularly devoid of sympathy and knowledge of the subject, had headlines of collision and clash, but we cannot expect better press treatment so long as the worst types of journalism make the most money.

The finance committee reported through its chairman, Andrew MacLeish, and the report was adopted. These are its main points:

It is to be noted that there appears in this budget for the first time the convention budget separate from that of the societies; it includes expenses for "convention work" directed to be undertaken, as well as the administrative expenses of the convention.

The receipts from churches, Sunday schools, young people's societies, woman's circles, etc., on the apportionment for the past year were \$1,059,562, a most gratifying increase of \$93,509 over the former year.

It was hoped that the income would have been sufficient to pay all the expenditures of the year, and also the accumulated debts at the beginning of the year. This was not accomplished, a considerable debt remaining at the close of the year.

In view of the fact that the debt of the Foreign Mission Society increased during the year, the committee deemed



it unwise to present a budget for that society which exceeded the actual receipts for the past year. If the same increase of receipts obtains for the year 1913-1914, it should result in a material reduction, if not the actual extinction, of its debt.

The coordinated budget for 1913-1914, as presented by the committee, calls for an amount to be apportioned slightly in excess of the amount received during the past year, but a most significant thing is the assurance given this committee by the apportionment committee that the total amount can be apportioned to and accepted by the churches. This is the goal toward which this committee has been working for some years.

The gross budget for the year 1913-1914 amounts to \$2,355,180. From this amount are to be deducted the gifts of individuals and from legacies and income from permanent funds, leaving \$1,360,002 to be apportioned to the churches. This last-named amount includes the budget of \$35,975 for the Convention; \$58,000 for the Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Fund; \$462,110 for the Foreign Mission Society; \$223,293 for the Woman's Foreign Mission Society; \$300,334 for the Home Mission Society; \$182,790 for the Woman's Home Mission Society; \$97,500 for the Publication Society. In addition to these amounts there remain to be raised the debts of the societies, aggregating \$192,035.

Dr. C. D. Case, of Buffalo, reported for the commission on young people's work, which is trying to simplify and unify the educational methods applicable to young people's societies, so that all our young people, regardless of society names, may be enlisted in our educational work.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The third and closing session of the Foreign Society was no less interesting than the others, while all combined made one of the best meetings the Society has ever held. There was eagerness to hear Dr. George H. Ferris of Philadelphia, who spoke on "Missions—the Finality of the Christian Faith," and was at his best, piling up the Christian evidences as

found on foreign fields that Christianity can regenerate men and women of all races and lands. This was his argument for the finality of the religion whose Christ is universal, and whose missionaries are the true cosmopolites. There were brilliant pictures, phrases diamond-cut, and soundness of the faith. Rev. A. C. Baldwin of Fall River told of the plans made for the Judson Centennial, including the tour to Burma and the anniversary exercises to be held in Salem and Boston.

There was an open parliament on the home work of the Society, and Secretary F. P. Haggard set the facts in conclusive array, that should end a certain type of talk. If the attitude of this Convention is prophetic, there will be little place for this hurtful and unjust criticism in future. With great relief the audience turned to the missionaries, Dr. E. H. Jones of Japan, and Dr. Catherine Mabie, who was introduced by Dr. Franklin as "one of the greatest men in Congo land." No man has rendered more heroic service, as her 10,000 treatments annually in the Kimpesi hospital show. Others followed,—Rev. A. S. Adams of South China, Dr. Huntley of Central China, Miss Bissinger of the Philippines, Miss Tencate of South India, Rev. J. V. Latimer of China, and Rev. Joseph Taylor, from near the "roof of the world" in Western China—a veritable prophet with words that burn in their intensity. You will agree when we quote him later, for his message must be heard at large, as it was heard twice at Detroit. He swept the audience with his deep feeling, and the session made a profound impression.

#### THURSDAY EVENING

This was platform evening of the Publication Society, with a full program. At the opening Dr. Rowland introduced the new Bible and Missionary Secretary, Rev. Guy C. Lamson, who paid tribute to Dr. Seymour and outlined his policy, which was well received, as he himself was. He said economy and cooperation were to be his watchwords, and he should aim especially to be a pastor's secretary as he cultivated the broad field. Addresses followed by President Earl of Des Moines

College, on "Bible Revision and Distribution"; Dr. W. Quay Roselle of New Jersey on "Denominational Publishing Work—Hindrances and Helps"; and Dr. DeBlois of Boston on "Social Service and the Baptist Brotherhood." The audience remained to the late close, insisting that the last speaker go on, though his time had been absorbed. He left things on the high level of the afternoon, and the Convention had passed through another great day.

#### FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23

Reports of boards and commissions were in order, with the Education Board as the outstanding feature. So important was the report which Dr. Padelford made, so striking were the facts gathered by the investigations of the year, and so strong were the speeches made by Dr. Burton, Dean Stewart of Rochester, President Frank Strong of Kansas State University, Dr. C. A. Barbour of Rochester, Dr. Morehouse, and others, that this became educational as well as missionary year. The educational situation, which is anything but creditable to the denomination, was presented by men who know the facts and are not afraid to tell them. Dr. Padelford impressed himself as the man admirably fitted for educational secretary. The one thing made plain was the necessity for an immediate raising of money sufficient to keep some of our struggling institutions alive. The Convention was deeply concerned, but it remains to be seen whether the denomination at large is interested enough in this vital subject to raise the required funds. The Board proposes a campaign of education of parents first of all, a continued investigation, the location of student pastors at state universities, an evangelistic visitation, and the standardization of our Baptist schools, with cooperation in raising endowments for needy institutions approved by the Board. Dr. Morehouse said we must have faith in God and go ahead in this work. "The time has come when Baptists ought to stop counting themselves and begin to weigh themselves." This brought down the house; it ought to bring the denomination to hard thinking and true-scale weighing.

Secretary Bitting presented a communication from the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (that is, the name that is to be) asking the Convention to give assurance that it would receive the new society as a cooperating organization. Judge Clinch of New York moved that after legal consolidation of the two woman's societies the new society be received as a cooperating society, and this was carried with applause. Mrs. Andrew MacLeish of Illinois, President of the western society, spoke of the joy and cordiality with which the women would enter the convention family, and said the debts of the two societies were provided for, so that they would come in with a clean balance sheet. President Edmands, of the eastern society, and Mrs. Montgomery, President of the new society, spoke brief words of congratulation, and President Bond extended to the new organization a hearty welcome to the Convention. This will make the last of the denominational missionary organizations to fall into line. Again the "said to be impossible" has come to pass, and the "all things are possible" of Scripture is exemplified.

The eloquence of Dr. Hale of Kentucky, who brought the greetings of the Southern Baptists, was a fitting close to this session, not one moment of which had been unimportant. Weary but happy—that is what such sessions mean.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The Publication Society took up the different phases of its field work—colportage, gospel cars and now gospel boats, teacher training and social service through brotherhoods. The speakers were all men who know by experience what the work is, and they were fully up to the task of telling about it. It is not so easy to think of colportage as needed in New England, but Rev. George H. Watt of Vermont made it clear that the colporter's wagon has a place in the older settled states as well as in the newer regions. The way in which state directors are influencing religious education in the churches and stimulating the study of child life was portrayed by Rev. S. L. Roberts of Indiana. Rev. G. L. White



of Oregon, one of the live wires of the Great West, told how the new motor boats are being secured for the five thousand miles of waterways on Puget Sound, where two islands full of people are without the gospel. Secretary Rowland told of the contest of Sunday schools which had made exhibits of work, the Michigan schools taking first place. Dr. Batten, Social Service and Brotherhood Secretary, closed an interesting session with an address on "The Practice of Brotherhood." This involves soul-winning and life-saving, he said, with an intelligent interest in the moral and sanitary conditions of one's locality. This is preeminently the day for Brotherhood service in forwarding the social reforms that are now challenging the church and arousing a new conscience.

## FRIDAY EVENING

At this session the Woman's Home Mission Society had the platform, and its speakers maintained the high grade now so firmly established. This meeting has been fully reported by Miss Schuyler elsewhere.

## SATURDAY, MAY 24

The interest continued unabated. The discussion on the state vote was among the items, and the attendance was large. First, Dr. A. G. Lawson of New York presented the report of the Federal Council representatives. This made it clear that the Federal Council does not interfere with the beliefs or conscientious convictions of any religious body, but is seeking to manifest and utilize the unity already attained. A large share of its success is due to the loyal and earnest support of the churches and pastors of the Northern Baptist Convention, which had been honored by the selection of one of its prominent members, Dean Shailer Mathews, as President of the Federal Council. Secretary Macfarland, of the Council, was cordially received, and paid high tribute to the Baptists, who had furnished the movement with some of its most efficient leaders. Dean Mathews was called for, and made one of his happy speeches, setting things right, and bringing all to his conclusion that the time is ripe for Protestantism to get together for an

aggressive work against evil. We must fight evil, not each other, was an expression that won hearty applause.

The commission on state conventions made an illuminating report, with tables, and urged that the Convention magnify the state conventions more and more, utilize them as means of communication with the churches, consult their officers, and place ever larger responsibilities upon them. Dr. J. C. Massee told of the Ohio floods and asked aid for the churches stricken by the calamity.

When the by-laws amendment was taken up, Dr. Morehouse was ready with a substitute, and as soon as he rose everybody felt that the matter would be amicably adjusted, hence the applause that greeted him. His motion provided for a referendum to the states under certain contingencies, bringing the matter back to the Convention for final action. After some further discussion, which showed that the former opponents were satisfied with the new proposal, the matter was sent to the Executive Committee with approval. So there was no disagreement, and after frank debate nearly all came to see together.

## SATURDAY EVENING

Another great platform meeting, with education as the subject, Professor Burton in the chair, and three speakers of known caliber — Dr. Padelford, President Strong of Kansas, and President Hanley of Franklin College, one of those small colleges which send up the men for the ministry to the theological seminaries. There was a great house, and a noble presentation of the conditions and needs of the denomination educationally. If facts could do it, these speakers made it plain that we must either do more educationally or become steadily less denominationally.

## SUNDAY, MAY 25

The Convention Sermon was the event of the morning, and one of the strong features on the program. Dr. L. A. Crandall was the preacher, and he struck the keynote in his subject, "The Efficiency of the Church as Conditioned upon Experience of God." "The people that

know God shall be strong and do exploits," was the great text (Daniel 11:32). The congregation filled every seat, and the service was one of solemnity and power.

that the Convention ordered the sermon printed for the widest circulation. This will bring home to the churches his conclusion that we must give right of way to



LATHAN A. CRANDALL, D.D.

The congregational singing was an inspiration, and the preacher was charged with a message. His points were: 1. This Convention exists because we believe that the redemption of the world is the purpose of God and the mission of His church; 2. We must have vital experience of God if we would do redemptive work for man; 3. The paramount duty of Christ's Church is to realize its assets and come to the full measure of its power. The clear spiritual note and the evangelistic ring were both there, and it was well

spiritual values, and begin the upward climb again. Somehow we must find time for God, then we shall be able to interpret Him to men. God calls us to the great task, but He calls us first to Himself.

The afternoon was given to the young people, with excellent addresses by Secretary Chalmers, Dr. Case, Rev. J. M. Dean, Rev. H. R. Best, and Dr. Laws, before a large audience. At the same time city missions were considered by a company that filled the floor of the lecture room in



the Church House. Dean Mathews, Rev. C. H. Sears and Dr. E. P. Farnham were the principal speakers.

The evening brought three more of the great addresses of the week, and the speakers repeated their messages to the second audience gathered in the Church House, both rooms being filled. The general subject was "The Claims of the Far East on Christian America." The claims of China were presented by Professor Burton; those of India by Professor Henderson, who was the Barrows Lecturer in India last winter, and made a profound impression upon the Hindus and Buddhists; and those of Japan by Dr. Emory W. Hunt, who studied the conditions there while on his recent tour around the world. The chief impression left by the addresses may be put in the phrase, "The day of marvelous opportunity and challenge." The sustained level of these meetings is wonderful.

#### MONDAY, MAY 26

After five such strenuous days it did not seem as if we could stand much more; but promptly at 9 o'clock the gavel fell and the Convention resumed its work. It was a full morning, too, with the report of the nominating committee as one of the interesting features.

The report of the General Apportionment Committee was presented by the secretary, Rev. John M. Moore, whose indefatigable service received recognition this year, as it deserved to do. The report covered the Three Million Dollar Campaign, and outlined the program of the united campaign of the Northern Baptist Convention. It was voted that Dr. Stackhouse should be the Field Secretary and Mr. Moore the "commissary" of this campaign.

The report was received, and Dean Shailer Mathews moved its adoption in an address which gave the delegates opportunity to express their appreciation of his splendid service. He said this was a great hour, marking the development of the denomination in effective cooperation, without any authority except that of loyalty to a great task. The past year had done a great thing in that it set up the ideal of three million dollars rather

than dwell on the debts. We had been prolific of disunited efforts; now the denomination had passed from the stage of incohesion to that of cohesive work. He traced the organization of the campaign which had aimed to raise the base line of giving, and had succeeded. The result, for which all are thankful, was not the work of any one organization or man, but of the denomination. There was honor enough to go round, and responsibility more than enough. Working slowly but together the Baptists had raised the largest sum in their history. The great success was to be measured not by the \$252,000 increase, but in the new spirit of unity and zeal. Now the three million dollar campaign has been swallowed up in a united missionary campaign. We are not after a budget, but after a world, he said. The keynote was struck on Sunday in the word God. We not only work for God, but God works for us. Not the presentation of duties but duty to God was to inspire us. It was a finely conceived address, and warmly received.

President Bond told how he had sought a chairman, and at last found in Dr. Mathews a man willing to throw himself into the difficult task, giving his time, energy and enthusiasm. During the ovation that followed, making the hour a proud one for Dr. Mathews, Secretary Bitting came forward with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, which he presented to the Dean in honor of his fiftieth birthday, saying it was the gift of a few of his friends—a thousand or so and yet only a few—to the man they delighted to honor. Dr. Mathews was embarrassed, as he was called back to the platform, but he turned the situation with characteristic humor, and then said with deep feeling that it was a great thing to belong to a great fraternity; a great thing to belong to a denomination; greater to belong to a great Christian fraternity. The incident was a pretty one, and hard work was well repaid. There are some of our leaders who cannot doubt what the denomination thinks of them.

The chairman of the nominating committee thought it necessary to make some prefatory statements, but we venture to suggest that it would be more dignified

and in every way better to simply report without constant apology. The committee does not need to take itself too seriously, especially since a preferential vote has been provided for. It would be well to have a proofreader, for such mix-ups in names has not hitherto occurred, and more than one nominee could not recognize himself as printed on the ballots.

The renomination of Mr. Bond called forth the applause it deserved, for the President has proved an admirable successor to eminent predecessors, and we are all proud of him and thankful to and for him. The officers elected are:

President — Henry Bond, Brattleboro, Vermont.

First Vice President — R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Second Vice President — F. Wayland Ayer, Camden, New Jersey.

Corresponding Secretary — Rev. Wm. C. Bitting, 5901 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.

Recording Secretary — Rev. Maurice A. Levy, Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

Treasurer — Frank L. Miner, Des Moines, Iowa.

Members of Executive Committee, Term Expires 1916 — Hon. E. S. Clinch, New York City; Frank J. Martin, Seattle; Dean Shailer Mathews, Chicago; Rev. G. A. Hagstrom, Minnesota; Pres. E. A. Hanley, Franklin, Indiana; Rev. G. W. Cassidy, Wichita, Kansas; Rev. Geo. H. Ferris, Philadelphia; Rev. M. J. Twomey, Portland, Maine; I. W. Carpenter, Omaha, Nebraska; W. H. Geistweit, San Diego, California.

The nominations for the Foreign Society went over until Tuesday. The Home Mission officers elected are as follows:

President — D. K. Edwards, Los Angeles, California.

First Vice President — Rev. Herbert F. Stilwell, Cleveland.

Second Vice President — W. H. Gay, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Third Vice President — Howard Baldrige, Omaha.

Corresponding Secretary — H. L. Morehouse, New York City.

Treasurer — Frank L. Moulton, Yonkers, New York.

Recording Secretary — M. L. Wood, Huntington, West Virginia.

Board of Managers, Term Expiring 1916 — E. J. Brockett, East Orange; William B. Hale, Rochester; A. S. Hobart, D.D., Chester; R. M. Vaughan, Newton Centre; J. H. Case, Plainfield; D. G. Garabrant, Bloomfield; James A. De Armonds, Cincinnati; W. W. Frye, Camden; W. L. Perkins, New York.

The Publication Society officers elected are as follows:

President — J. Whitcomb Brougher, Los Angeles, California.

First Vice President — Joseph W. Mauck, Hillsdale, Michigan.

Second Vice President — W. J. Williamson, St. Louis.

Secretary — A. J. Rowland, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary — Rev. Bergen D. Stelle, Upland, Pennsylvania.

Treasurer — H. S. Hopper, Philadelphia.

Managers, Term Expiring 1916 — George D. Adams, Philadelphia; Horace C. Drake, Cincinnati; Joseph E. Sagebeer, Philadelphia; George K. Crozer, Philadelphia; David P. Lease, Philadelphia; Miss Grace Dickerson, Newton Centre; Robert H. Crozer, Philadelphia.

Term Expiring 1915 — Rev. J. J. Muir, Washington, to succeed the late Rev. J. H. Haslam.

Term Expiring 1914 — Rev. James Lisk, to succeed the late Rev. E. F. Sanford.

The committee recommended that J. Howard Doane, Mus.D., be made honorary president for life, in view of his long services to the Society, and this was voted.

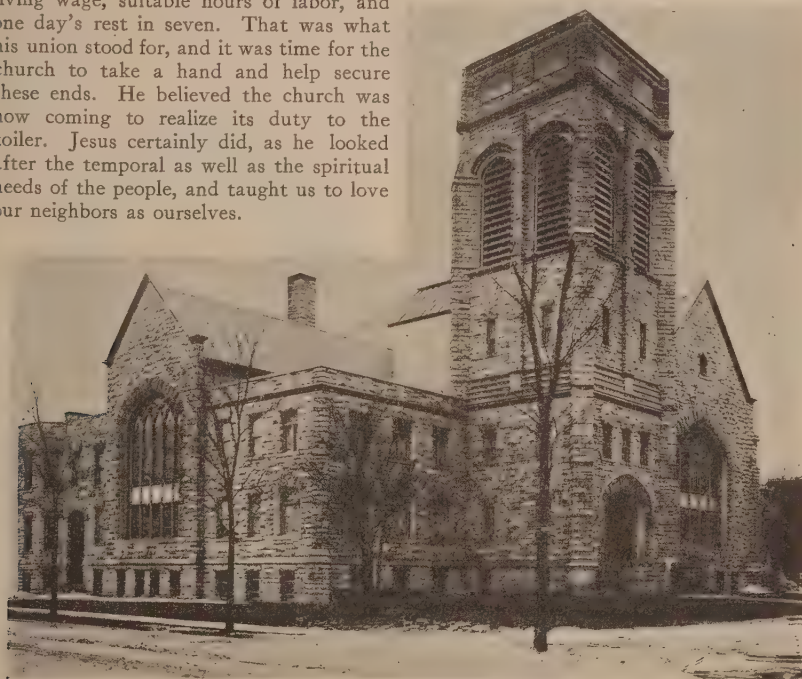
#### MONDAY AFTERNOON

This was Home Mission session, and there was no falling off in interest or strength of program. Social service was given first place, and Secretary Batten read the ringing declarations which have been adopted as the Baptist platform with regard to labor and social questions. The first speaker was John Williams, president of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union, one of the great labor organizations of the country. He said at the start that he had been a church member for twenty-two years, and that he found the gospel of industry reflected



in the New Testament. Occupying thus a sympathetic attitude, he told frankly why the church had lost the confidence of large numbers of workingmen. He declared that the church should stand for a living wage, suitable hours of labor, and one day's rest in seven. That was what his union stood for, and it was time for the church to take a hand and help secure these ends. He believed the church was now coming to realize its duty to the toiler. Jesus certainly did, as he looked after the temporal as well as the spiritual needs of the people, and taught us to love our neighbors as ourselves.

plan. He knew how to describe the I. W. W. with its anarchistic leadership and atheistic motto, "No God, no country," and gave a graphic picture of



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, DETROIT

Rev. D. L. Schultz, the labor evangelist of the Society, followed with one of his ringing addresses, which aroused the audience to great approval. A round of applause met his statement that "there is no class distinction in the kingdom of God." Working people are not against Jesus Christ, he said, but they do demand that his church shall demonstrate him in daily life. Only a practical gospel can win the laboring man. Both speakers were frank, and it was good to hear them and realize the significance of their presence on the platform. The third speaker was Rev. E. M. Lake, formerly of Lawrence, Massachusetts, now superintendent of missions for Michigan under the new state

the situation, when ignorant foreigners were misled by unscrupulous demagogues. He did not fail, however, to represent the labor cause aright, and altogether the afternoon was a mighty appeal for deeper interest in all phases of life, that the nation may be Christianized. It was a stirring session throughout.

#### THE LAYMEN'S BANQUET

The First Baptist Church had been secured for the Laymen's Banquet, all the tickets for which were sold long before time to eat, while many could not find place. More than five hundred sat down at the tables, and after dinner adjourned to the audience room, which held over

seven hundred when the speaking began. Mornay Williams, Esq., of New York, president of the Baptist Laymen's Movement, presided, and presented four speakers — President Fosdick of the Baptist Brotherhood; Dr. A. W. Wishart of Grand Rapids, Rev. Joseph Taylor of West China, and Secretary Stackhouse. The names indicate what a flow of eloquence the men listened to. It was a great night. All were good, but Taylor made the foreign field live as with intensity of passion he pleaded for the resources to seize the opportunity now given as a challenge to the church. And of course Dr. Stackhouse never fails to get the audience, nor to stir its heart and conscience. Then there was a notable interruption, when the University of Chicago alumni reported that they had undertaken to rebuild the Axling Tabernacle in Tokyo, recently burned, and would cable Missionary Axling to that effect, so that at Sunday service he might announce it to his people. The subscription had already been started, and the gathering greeted the announcement with enthusiasm. That is the way to do things, while the inspiration is on.

#### TUESDAY MORNING

Business was crowding, but discussion was in the air, and some of it got into the Convention. It all worked out well, however. The discussion was over a proposal to make the meetings more evangelistic and invite to the platform the pastors of our large city churches of evangelistic type, as a means of getting their presence. It seemed to be the predominant sentiment that if any pastors are not interested enough to attend unless invited to speak, their presence can be dispensed with. At the same time, the evangelistic temper was in evidence, and had been in the meetings to a remarkable degree. A commission on evangelism was proposed as one of the regular convention commissions, and this proposal was sent to the executive committee with approval.

Then came one of the incidents that move a Convention and mean much to the whole cause of missions. The nominations committee brought in its Foreign

Society list. The name of Carter Helm Jones, renamed for President, was hailed with approval. "For General Secretary," read the chairman, "Emory W. Hunt, President of Denison University." That was the signal for an ovation such as few men receive. The delegates rose and continued applauding until Dr. Hunt was found and brought to the platform. There was no mistaking the favor with which this nomination to a great office was received. The feeling was unanimous and deep that the opportunity and the man had met. The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot, by unanimous vote.

President Jones said simply, "I am your servant for Jesus' sake." Then he told of the election of Dr. Hunt by the board last year, and how the way was left open to renew the offer; but how meanwhile the Emmanuel Church of Brooklyn had intervened with a call, but with fine Christian courtesy, after the matter had been placed before them, had released Dr. Hunt from obligation and left him free for this larger service, which involved sacrifice for him as well as for the church. He read the telegram received that morning. Turning to Dr. Hunt he said, "Secretary Hunt, our hearts are yours."

After another round of applause that swept the audience, Dr. Hunt said: "My brethren and sisters: I am sure of your sympathy in my position. As nearly as my mind can judge, there has been a leading in this matter which I dare not disobey. I do not take it because I think it an easy task, or because I believe I am equal to a great one. But if those on the firing line think that I can be a help to them, as they have indicated their feeling, I shall count that great joy. And if I can help the colleagues who are bearing the heavy burdens, I shall count it privilege. It is because of this expression of your confidence and this sense of duty that I can say to you, I'll do my best in connection with this service."

The officers of the Society were instructed to express to Emmanuel Church appreciation of their Christian spirit. Prayer was offered by Dr. Herbert J. White of Hartford. And thus with a great expression of esteem and joy the new



secretary of the Foreign Society was started on his way.

So buoyant was the mood, that when Dr. Crandall, who had been appointed by the board to present the matter, stated the reasons why another Foreign Secretary, to share the work with Dr. Franklin, was absolutely necessary in order to look after the 700 stations and meet the de-

With China presenting a crisis second only to the Reformation, he said, we can't wait. We ought to do it today. The Convention was plainly of this mind, and by unanimous vote carried the motion which will equip the Foreign Society with a strong working force. While Secretary Franklin is a young man full of vigor, it was evident to all that his foreign tour had aged him, and that he could not keep up such a pace. And nobody desires to see such a man break down just as he gains the experience that makes him so valuable to the great cause.

Other features of interest were the greetings brought by Bishop Williams of Michigan, one of the men who is a brother to all Christians and a leader of men, and by Rev. Fred W. Burnett, who spoke for the Disciples of Christ. Bishop Williams told how, when his brethren became aroused on questions of social righteousness and asked for books, they found nothing worth while except the books written by Baptists—Mathews and Rauschenbusch. This brought great applause, as did the vision of a composite Christian some day to appear.

#### TUESDAY AFTERNOON

The Home Mission Society gave a half hour of its time to the Convention, which had a report of the committee on the management of the Foreign Mission Society to hear. The point of this report was its recommendation that all the denominational societies be centralized in some one city in a Baptist headquarters. To this end a committee of seven was called for, with \$3,000 per year to pay efficiency experts and other expenses. This revolutionary proposal was discussed briefly, but there was no time for proper consideration, and with some modification the report was adopted. This will be presented later, as so important a matter will certainly have to be referred to the denomination at large and should have full discussion. Professor Anderson pronounced it the most momentous proposition made since the organization of the Convention.

The Home Mission Society presented its foreign-speaking work at this session, with a force that held close attention. The



SECRETARY HUNT

mands of the churches at home, as well as to save Dr. Franklin's life, the delegates were quite ready to act. The election of such a secretary was authorized at Chicago, and the appropriation was carried in the budget, but the board wished the action of the Society before going ahead. Several delegates spoke, with but one in opposition, and he withdrew his objection after an impassioned appeal by Rev. Joseph Taylor, who showed how impossible it was for one man to visit the foreign fields as this ought to be done. Professor Anderson of Newton put the case strongly, showing how his mind had changed from a question of expense when the matter was first raised, to a question of urgency.

work among the Hungarians was presented by Rev. Frank Balogh of Chicago. Field Secretary Barnes made one of his strong addresses, indicating the lines of dealing with the immigration problem, and showing the need of immediate and persistent attention. One million new immigrants in America each year means one million more opportunities for Christ. This sentiment was applauded, and it is to be hoped the delegates realized that this million also meant vast opportunities for evil to the immigrants and the country unless Christians do differently by the new comers than they have done thus far. The future of American Christianity is the future of the stranger within our gates — that also carries a vital truth to which we need to awake. Rev. F. M. Meyer, of Milwaukee, was the third speaker, representing one of the influential streams of immigration that makes for good citizenship.

The report on the Baptist Brotherhood showed 628 men's organizations in churches affiliated with the Convention, with a total membership of 26,466. The recommendations covered the formation of a men's organization in every church, a larger cooperation of the laymen in the work of state conventions, conferences on practical work and classes for training lay workers, and courses in denominational colleges and seminaries for training laymen for more direct work as lay preachers, social and civic workers and educational directors.

#### TUESDAY EVENING

The Home Mission Society arranged a double meeting for this evening, in order to bring in as many phases of work as possible. In the church there were addresses by Rev. Robert N. Lynch of California on "The New Era on the Pacific Coast and its Significance to American Christianity," and by Dr. Herbert S. Johnson of Boston on "Old and New New England." Mr. Lynch is publicity agent of the California commercial bodies, and has a wide view of the possibilities of the Coast, and the new conditions which the opening of the Panama Canal will create. This will mean open doors for a vast home mission

work for which we must prepare. Dr. Johnson had a striking home mission appeal to make in contrasting the New England of today with that of the past.

In the lecture hall the Negro work was set forth by Rev. Henry T. McDonald of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and Rev. T. O. Fuller of Memphis. The first told of the work done for the Negro, and gave full credit to the Home Mission Society for its noble schools and missionary aid. The second speaker showed what the colored people are doing for themselves, a record that is exceedingly illuminating, as well as disconcerting to those who say that the negroes cannot make way for themselves.

The closing exercise in this hall was one of the most interesting of the entire series of remarkable meetings. Rev. W. A. Petzoldt, at the head of the Crow Indian Mission at Lodge Grass, is one of the ablest of our devoted workers among the Indians. He knows how to do almost everything that needs to be done, and, among his other accomplishments, is an expert photographer. He had a splendid set of views, which he gave with the aid of the stereopticon, making the mission work live before the audience. This last evening session maintained the record for the entire convention week. Probably a higher level we have never reached. The Home Mission Society has reason to feel gratified at the manner in which the interest was kept up to the end, while it was under the disadvantage of having the last days of one of the weeks that both exhilarate and exhaust — a week whose influences will reach far for good.

#### WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING SESSION

A brief business session was followed by the meeting of the American Baptist Historical Society, with an address by Dr. W. H. Main of Philadelphia on "The Value of Historical Documents." In the way of business the report of the commission on the coordination of Baptist bodies using various languages was presented by Rev. J. F. Herget of Cincinnati. Its recommendations included delegates to the Convention and a commission for problems of administration and apportionment. The committee on reports of



cooperating societies reviewed the year's work, and the report was referred to the Executive Committee.

The resolutions were presented, covering a great deal of ground, national and denominational. One resolution urged the observance of Denominational Day in March, and called for a committee of nine to promote general observance of the day. A resolution to this effect had been brought before the Convention earlier by Dr. Morehouse and referred to the committee with approval. Other resolutions commended the missionary work of the year, emphasized education, urged that special attention be given to social service, the family and children, to rest day and temperance, and prison conditions. The managers of the Panama Canal Exposition and city government of San Francisco were called upon to guard against immoral conditions and commerce in vice in connection with the Exposition. The Secretary of the Navy was asked to secure for midshipmen the right to attend churches of their choice in Annapolis. A national prohibition amendment was favored and the Webb-Keyon bill commended. The establishment of a department of labor evangelism by the Home Mission Society was recommended. Warm thanks were extended to the Woodward Avenue Church and Baptists of Detroit for hospitality and provision for the comfort of delegates.

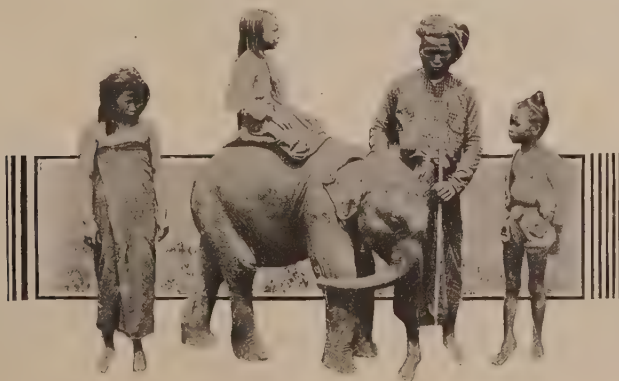
The final enrolment was 1622 delegates, with no record of visitors.


When the President announced adjourn-

ment, one of the best of our anniversary weeks became a part of our history.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The annual report referred to the successful meetings of the past, and presented several proposed amendments. Among the recommendations was one creating a standing commission to which may be referred all the problems of administration and apportionment and other matters relating to the various organized Baptist bodies using foreign languages. This commission will include one representative from each such body, one secretary from each of the national missionary societies, and two representatives of the Convention. The Convention is also to arrange for representation in a fraternal way at the national gatherings of these foreign-speaking bodies. The committee recommended a budget of \$35,975, of which the Education Board is to receive \$19,500 and the Apportionment Committee \$7,500. The administrative expenses of the Convention, including the Detroit expenses, were put at \$6,850. The report urged the inclusion of its budget by the churches in their apportionments. The year's receipts from churches and individuals amounted to \$1,977.59. The Convention's expenses were \$11,283. The General Apportionment Committee expenses were \$4,158, and the cost of the Three Million Dollar Campaign was \$1,641.





# OBSERVATIONS OF THE OUTLOOKER

## Convention Asides

The theological seminaries all held reunions, and the attendance was in all cases large and the enthusiasm contagious. It is doubtful whether our seminaries have ever been in better condition for effective work in preparing the ministry of the future. One thing is certain — there are Baptist pulpits on the lookout for brainy men, and seminary graduates who can preach will not go begging.

No delegate at Detroit will be disposed to doubt the statement that Michigan manufactures sixteen per cent. of all the automobiles made in the world; and the statement that a large percentage of them were in Detroit racing through the streets would not seem improbable, after dodging for a week. Never was such a city for right of way to the chauffeur and let the pedestrian escape if he can.

One of our delegates, Rev. O. C. Sargent, state superintendent of New Hampshire, was run down in front of the church one evening, and at first it looked as though he were killed; but he recovered, escaping without broken bones. His fault was that he tried to cross the street without seeking the aid of a policeman and a long wait.

Rev. W. A. Petzoldt, of the Crow Mission, has a daughter who can talk Crow like a native Indian, and ride bareback with the best of them. She realizes the limitations of a missionary's salary, and one day said: "Papa, you look like a banker, but I don't see the money!"

Mr. Petzoldt says, by the way, that if he had an automobile, he could quadruple his service in his field, and superintend a large work in which he could utilize the native helpers whom he is developing.

Few realize that his parish is as large as the state of Connecticut. He has one station 125 miles distant from Lodge Grass, and there are a dozen points that he would like to cover, but travel by horse is too slow to make it possible to distribute himself to the best advantage. The government has built bridges so that a car could be used in all parts of his field. It certainly would be a wise economy to provide him with this equipment, for such leadership as his is rare. Here is a chance for some man who has an extra car to put it where it will do the most good.

Some of the busiest men at the Convention were acting in dual capacity, as delegates and pulpit committee spies, on the watch for preaching talent. At one time no less than four of our prominent and pastorless churches were represented in this hunting process. The Convention platform is becoming the forum for a new sort of candidating; and the Convention lobby is also a kind of ministerial exchange.

"Witty and wandering and eloquent" is the characterization of one address by *Word and Way*. Can you pick out the address by that description?

"This was one of the most informing and inspiring presentations ever made in behalf of the society" — says *Word and Way* of Dr. Franklin's address.

We should like to have had more attention paid to the Missionaries' and Ministers' Benevolent Fund, but the Convention had a lot of things to look after this year, and gave education the right of way, very properly. Dr. Tomlinson is ready to see that quarter million expand to a million. Rich laymen, prepare to do something handsome.



The chapel car, Messenger of Peace, was at the station in Detroit, and received a large number of visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Gale were on hand at stated hours to welcome those who came.

Labor Evangelist Schultz believes Baptist churches should invite labor unions to meet in their houses of worship, so as to help them out of the saloons which always have a place ready for them.

The Convention next year will meet in Boston, when the Foreign Society will celebrate its centenary. Boston will see to it that the conditions are right and the welcome warm.

Instead of 14,000 Baptist students in colleges and universities, the Baptists ought to have 70,000, said Dr. Padelford,

to keep pace with our numbers. And we must have them, or go backwards in power and service.

The *Standard* says: "The speaking was on a notably high level. Never in the 'good old days' did the splendid work of the missionary societies receive more eloquent advocacy." True.

Speaking of the changed conditions of missionary work calling for enlarged view, Missionary Groesbeck of China said, "We started out to plant churches and now we are trying to change nations."

"What the Baptists need is stokers in the hold, not figure-heads on the prow of the ship," was one of Dr. Bitting's sententious sentences that hit the figure on the head.



WHERE THE "LIFE-LINE" WILL RUN IN THE WATERS OF COOS BAY, OREGON





### The Detroit Meetings



FOR the first time since the Northern Baptist Convention was organized we have had anniversaries which combined the old time missionary enthusiasm with the best modern

methods of conducting denominational business. That is the feeling common among those who were fortunate enough to be in attendance upon the week of meetings which were truly inspirational, educational and evangelistic in the highest sense. Such meetings could not fail to make the delegates better men and women, and that should be the first test of a religious convention. Nor could they fail to send home to the churches representatives more keenly alive to the missionary exigencies of the hour, because more fully informed concerning the conditions at home and abroad.

Detroit furnished a meeting place admirably adapted to the requirements of a religious convention. Environment is powerful, and a church environment is necessary if the best results are to be secured. The church still appeals to reverence in those who cherish the associations of God's house. There is no doubt that the meeting place had not a little to do with the tone of the discussions and the spirit of the sessions devoted to the missionary work specifically. Dr. Fikes and his fellow-workers on the Detroit committee received merited commendation for their long and patient work; and Superintendent Lake made

the *Daily Bulletin* a helpful medium of publicity.

The Foreign Mission Society is to be congratulated upon the unusually strong program which it presented, and also upon the completion of its official staff by the election of Dr. Emory W. Hunt as General Secretary. With Dr. Haggard and Dr. Franklin as colleagues, he will receive hearty support in the office, and the delegates at Detroit undoubtedly represented the denomination at large in the enthusiasm with which his name was received. He has the confidence of his brethren, and a record that is in itself a prediction of what he will accomplish in the new position, which is one of unbounded possibilities. He has gained invaluable experience from his trip to the Far East, and knows at first hand of the situation in Japan and China.

Secretary Franklin brought a heart message, and based himself on his missionary platform, which has two planks: 1. A program of disinterested service; and 2. The right of all races to interpret Christ for themselves. His address created the right missionary atmosphere, and the praise it has received from our denominational press only reflects the unanimous feeling expressed at the Convention. We are fortunate in having such men at the helm in such times, when the world movements are as rapid as they are momentous.

As for the Home Mission Society, nothing is more gratifying than the regard expressed in every possible way for Dr. Morehouse, its honored secretary for a record term, and never

keener in ability to see the right and wise thing to do, whether it be a home mission or a broadly denominational question. In Drs. White and Barnes he has colleagues who render him all possible assistance, and who delight to work with such a leader. The Publication Society had a new officer to present in Rev. Guy C. Lamson, and he will have no difficulty in winning the regard of the workers with whom he has to do, as well as that of the pastors and churches. With its various outreaching commissions, the Society has a large field to cultivate.

At no previous Convention have the Baptist women taken quite so prominent a position. The union of the women's foreign societies and the application for admission to the co-operative family circle made this a milestone Convention; and the attitude of the body showed that in our Baptist democracy the sex lines are not to be drawn. Women were on the nominating committee of the Convention, and on most of the other committees, to a degree unusual. The movement toward unity of forces

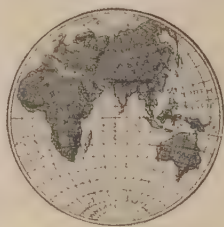
and closest cooperation of all agencies has been steady, but by no means slow.

And with it all there has been this clear gain, that in seeing the great missionary and educational and philanthropic enterprises of the denomination as one we are advancing along the entire line. The emphasis may fall strongly at times upon one phase of missions or another as circumstances arise which attract attention or make new crises, but whatever adds impetus at any point helps forward the entire missionary movement. To borrow an illustration from Secretary Franklin, which he used in Japan, "the tide that lifts the *Fukuin Maru* [our gospel ship] higher will lift every boat on the Inland Sea." The tide of enthusiasm and consecration that lifts the foreign missionary craft will lift every other missionary craft with it. We are no longer thinking in terms of divisions but of world sweeping forces with a common aim and a common source of power. In this spirit the denomination will go forward with new zeal and hope and success. The task is great, but God is greater.



NO. 21. JAPAN TODAY — BUILDING ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

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## THE WORLD SURVEY



### The Year's Work of Our Missionary Organizations

#### The Foreign Mission Society Report

THE closing of the ninety-ninth year of the Society's history marked also the completion of the first five year period under the plan of cooperation with the Northern Baptist Convention. These five years have been quite as successful from every point of view as any that have preceded. Indeed it is remarkable that the change from the old order to the new could be made without serious loss. It is now believed that there has been positive gain not simply in receipts but in the better adjustment of the organization to the denominational life. For what has been accomplished and for the prosperity revealed on the eve of the centennial year the Board of Managers give thanks, and call upon the denomination with new heart and courage and faith to prepare for the greater triumphs undoubtedly possible in the century before us.

While what is done is properly looked upon as a means to an end, that end is almost universally thought of as the securing of converts on the foreign field. On the contrary, the aim of all missionary endeavor is the development of the kingdom of God upon earth and in the hearts of men. The primary question is not how to make so many converts here and there, much less how to secure them at the lowest possible percentage of

cost. The great task is to lead men to recognize the worth of the kingdom and the importance of being members of it and of influencing others to accept its principles. That the crux of the foreign missionary enterprise is the state of the home church is a truism that requires constant reiteration, as does also the statement of the fact that the continuous, vigorous presentation of plans for the development at home of interest in foreign missions is absolutely essential to the progress of that enterprise and to the spiritual life of the home churches. Any letting down in our effort, every application of false ideas of economy and of merely business principles to a task essentially spiritual will result in retrogression and disaster.

In September the important annual conference with the outgoing missionaries was held in the Ford Building, Boston. It is gratifying to know that an unusually large number of well-qualified men and women are offering themselves for service. It is to be regretted, however, that when there is such a need for men and women on the field, when our best young people, trained and fitted for the service, are ready to go, any must be held back until the churches and Christians of the home land see the opportunity of the hour and rise





BOYS' SCHOOL AT MANDALAY

in their strength to a real and adequate undertaking of the task of foreign missions.

#### UNITED MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN

The United Missionary Campaign involves nothing less than the union of all the home and foreign mission boards and societies in the United States and Canada in a great forward movement, culminating at the end of the first year in a universal, interdenominational, simultaneous, every-member canvass for both home and foreign missions and such other objects as individual denominations may wish to include in it. The meeting to organize this campaign was held in New York City March 19, the anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone. The representatives of the several societies who were present on that occasion and others who have since declared their belief in the timeliness of this effort unite in saying that it marks a new era in missionary history. Already plans for the campaign are well under way. The Board of Managers of the Society have voted to cooperate and make the ideals and methods of the campaign the line along which the Society's work for the year may proceed.

#### THE JUDSON CENTENNIAL

Plans are well advanced for the observance of our Centennial. In general there are to be four features.

1. The Judson Centennial Tours to the mission fields, including a seven months tour visiting our missions in Japan, China, the Philippines, Burma, Assam, Bengal-Orissa and South India, and also a four months tour to Burma, giving four weeks to that field.

2. The Centennial celebration in Burma. The Centennial Committee in that field are planning with great eagerness and care for a noteworthy observance, with meetings in Rangoon, Moulmein, Mandalay and Bassein. The lieutenant-governor is expected to preside at the gathering in Rangoon. Representatives from our other missions in the East will be present, as well as delegates from missions of other denominations. One hundred thousand Christians in our churches and an offering of 100,000 rupees is the ideal toward which the Burma missionaries are striving as they complete the century of missions in that land.

3. Centennial Educational Campaign, centering around Judson and the history and work of the Society. This, of course, will receive special emphasis during January, February and March, 1914, the foreign mission period. It is hoped that the Centennial mission study text-book by Mrs. H. B. Montgomery will be used by classes in every church throughout the denomination, and that a life of Judson can be placed in every home. The Centennial History of the Society which Dr. Thomas S. Barbour is preparing will be a noteworthy volume. This will be published during the year and should have a wide circulation.

4. Centennial Anniversaries in 1914. It is expected that these will be held in Boston and plans are already under way to make this the most inspiring gathering we have ever had.

#### RELATIONS WITH FREE BAPTIST CHURCHES

The relations with the representatives of the Free Baptist churches have been

uniformly fraternal, and the union in missionary activities consummated last year has proven most satisfactory. Missionaries and representatives of one branch of the denomination have spoken frequently in the churches of the other branch and have been received most cordially. Dr. Anthony, the Joint Secretary representing both Baptists and Free Baptists, has rendered invaluable service in cementing the relations between the churches of the two branches of the denomination. He has traveled widely, visiting churches, conventions and associations in many parts of the country and his advice has been a great help to the Board, especially in questions relating to the Bengal-Orissa Mission.

#### LITERATURE

The Literature Department has printed during the year twenty-three new leaflets and booklets, while ten new editions of older leaflets have been published. In addition to this, many articles have been sent to the denominational papers and *MISSIONS*. The outstanding feature of the year was the Livingstone Centennial, which was celebrated in hundreds of churches, Sunday schools and young people's societies. The fifty stereopticon lectures illustrative of all our fields and the different kinds of work undertaken by the Society have been in constant use throughout the year.

The joint magazine *MISSIONS* continues to meet with approval. The proportion of the deficit borne by our Society is somewhat less than the amount last year, owing to the larger number of societies cooperating.

The annual report of the Society remains in the same form as last year and is about the same size. It is published with those of the other cooperating societies of the Northern Baptist Convention in the Convention Annual and is also issued separately for those who wish it in that form.

The Handbook continues popular and evidently meets a wide need. It is a valuable book for reference and should be widely circulated. Every pastor should have it, as should also other leaders in the

churches. The maps have been revised and brought down to date.

#### RELATIONS WITH VARIOUS MOVEMENTS

The Board continues the close relations of previous years with the Student Volunteer Movement, Missionary Education Movement, Laymen's Missionary Movement (interdenominational), Baptist Laymen's Missionary Movement and Baptist Forward Movement for Missionary Education. The time and effort put into the work of these organizations by representatives of the Society have enabled the Board to do their own work more effectively.

The Baptist Forward Movement for Missionary Education continues to be indispensable to the Society. The Livingstone Centennial was observed by a larger number of Sunday schools than has been enlisted in previous foreign mission campaigns. Plans for the coming year will center around Adoniram Judson and Burma, and a noteworthy campaign is being arranged.

The Baptist Laymen's Movement has continued its valuable work under the direction of the General Secretary, Dr. W. T. Stackhouse, with the assistance of many of our missionaries. The plans for the Movement have been carried out in cooperation with those for the Three Million Dollar Campaign.

#### THE WOMAN'S SOCIETIES

The work of the Woman's Societies is reported in detail in their own separate reports. The work among women is recognized as exceedingly important and the success of previous years has been continued. The eastern society during the past year has been represented by 100 missionaries, assisted by 173 Bible women and hundreds of native teachers. In the 526 schools conducted by the society 22,914 students have been enrolled. One thousand four hundred and sixty baptisms are reported, mostly from the schools. The western society has had 61 missionaries under its direction, together with 170 Bible women and 490 teachers. The enrolment in the schools of the society has been 11,289. The appointees of the Woman's Societies are missionaries also of our own Society.

## MISSIONARY EXPOSITIONS

The missionary expositions which began with "The World in Boston" have been continued during the past year, an exposition having been held in Cincinnati in the fall of 1912, and one in Chicago in the spring of 1913. Smaller expositions have also been carried out successfully in many small towns and individual churches. Our Society is cooperating in these exhibits with the Missionary Education Movement and the Missionary Exposition Company, by providing missionaries as speakers and by loaning curios for display.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The study of the yearly reports rendered by the missionaries at the front and of the conditions affecting the progress of work in each mission field always produces conflicting emotions. The story is often a simple one, sometimes commonplace, but it represents, on the one hand, struggles against difficulties almost unsurmountable, persistence in the face of apparent defeat, deprivation of the instruments indispensable for effective work; and on the other hand, victories over prejudice and indifference, development of noble Christian character, growth of churches and institutions in strength and efficient service.

The year under review has been no exception to the rule. Light and shadow appear in frequent alternation. The note of triumph is clearly heard in the reports from South India where the largest number of baptisms in a decade is recorded following a year especially characterized by aggressive evangelistic effort. Across the Bay of Bengal in Burma the advance of the church among the Karens and other hill peoples continues with steadily accelerated progress, while the exceptionally favorable opportunity for work among the Burmans, which two or three years ago awakened strong hopes of a forward movement among that people, seems to have diminished materially in consequence of the activity and aggressiveness of agencies organized for the revival of Buddhism. It is the conviction of the missionaries, however, that this special activity among the Buddhists is but temporary, and, lacking the deep foundations necessary for permanence, will but clear

the way for a more general acceptance of Christianity later. In Africa the strong reinforcements recently added to the Congo mission have brought fresh courage and hope to the devoted company of missionaries, and the work is already responding to this new impulse. Regarding Japan the question has not infrequently been asked: Is not the time of opportunity for the Christian church passed? Dr. Franklin, after a prolonged and careful first-hand study of conditions in that country, writes:

"The impressions gained by my study in Japan have led me to feel that the outlook for Christianity is most encouraging if our work is conducted with a proper appreciation of the present attitude of the people as well as with an understanding of the magnitude of the task. A mere study of statistics does not make one specially optimistic, but knowledge of the quiet movements cannot fail to make one enthusiastic as to the ultimate triumph of Christian principles."

Today is the day of opportunity in China. With the change of government there is also coming a definite change of attitude toward Christianity. The ban upon Christianity has been removed. The graduates from our Christian schools are now to receive recognition. Christians may hold office and there seems to be a strong movement toward full religious liberty. Distinct separation of government education and religion has also come about. On July 20, 1912, the minister of education issued a pronouncement to the effect that if Confucianists desire schools in which their distinct doctrines are to be taught and Confucius worshiped, then they must build their own buildings and maintain these schools "even as the Christians do." The recent appeal of the National Assembly asking that Sunday, April 27, be set apart as a day of prayer comes as a splendid recognition of a spiritual force long resisted.

## VISIT OF THE FOREIGN SECRETARY

In October Dr. Franklin started on his journey to Japan, the Philippine Islands, and South, East and Central China. In each field he has engaged in conference with the missionary body. In addition he



has visited as many of the main stations as time permitted and has given much thought to the study of the general problems of the mission and especially those problems which call for a cooperative solution by the united Christian forces of the field. On every field the most hearty satisfaction has been expressed at the Secretary's visit and the policy of the Board has been cordially accepted even where in some instances cherished plans for expansion had to be abandoned or postponed.

#### INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Already a number of important steps have been taken in the direction of the policy of intensive development favored by the Board. Broadly speaking, this policy means the more effective working of the fields now occupied as contrasted with expansion into new fields or districts.

#### JAPAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

While the policy did not necessarily involve withdrawal from any field already occupied, yet in at least one instance that has been the practical result. The Japan Conference, meeting when Secretary Franklin was in Japan, advised that formal occupation of the northern island of Hokkaido be discontinued and that the missionaries now at Otaru be transferred to another section of the field. The Japanese Baptist Convention has concurred in this recommendation and it has been adopted by the Board. Two considerations in particular have led to this step, viz., the fact that the Hokkaido is now relatively well manned by missionaries of other denominations and the conviction that the work of the Baptist mission should be strengthened by concentration in other sections of Japan, especially in connection with development of the work in the Inland Sea. The three churches in Hokkaido, with a combined membership of seventy-nine, will continue under Japanese leadership, receiving some financial assistance until they reach the point of complete self-maintenance.

The Philippine Conference meeting at the time of Dr. Franklin's visit endorsed the policy of intensive development in these terms:

We believe that the interests of the kingdom in the Philippine Islands at this time will be best served by concentrating our efforts upon the development of the territory already occupied. Our efforts should be directed to the strengthening of the existing Christian communities, and the fostering among them of a spirit which would lead to self-propagation. In keeping with this we believe that a better trained native ministry is more essential at this time than an increase in the number of foreign missionaries, and that an adequate equipment of the institutions already established is absolutely necessary.

In pursuance of this policy the Conference voted to rescind all previous recommendations in regard to opening work upon the Island of Samar and to maintain the evangelistic force at its present strength, with the possible addition of one or two men as sufficient to meet the need for the next five years.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE LEADERSHIP

In general throughout the fields definite effort has been made to advance the native leaders to positions of larger responsibility and to lay upon the native church and community more and more the burden of self-maintenance and self-extension. In Assam native brethren for the first time have definitely been chosen as members of the board of trustees of the schools at Jorhat. In Shanghai Professor Tong T'sing-en of the seminary faculty has been elected vice-president of the Shanghai Baptist College and Seminary. In Japan Dr. Franklin met in conference with the representatives of the Japanese Baptist Convention, and these representatives presented to the mission conference on invitation specific recommendations regarding plans for the work in that country. In the Philippine Islands steps are being taken for the organization of a home mission society which shall give outlet and direction for missionary endeavor on the part of the Filipino churches.

#### CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA

Perhaps the most marked development of the year has been in Christian education, particularly in higher and union institu-

tions. The equipment of Rangoon Baptist College has been increased by the completion of a new high school building costing over \$16,000, of which one half was provided by the educational department of the government. The boarding school at Tharrawaddy is being advanced to high school grade and a similar step is contemplated at Myingyan. The growth of the schools at Meiktila, Pyinmana, Pyapon and other centers creates a demand for more adequate accommodations, but in only one instance, Meiktila, has it been possible to make the appropriation for the new building.

Encouraging advance along educational lines is reported also from Assam. The school at Jorhat, begun as an elementary training school for native workers, has now developed a Bible school, high school and industrial department. This expansion calls for an increase in the missionary staff and for additional buildings. At Tura the middle English school is being supplemented by a distinct school for Bible training. The education of girls is

receiving special attention at Nowgong. In South India the three mission high schools for boys at Ongole, Kurnool and Nellore, as well as the normal training school at Bapatla and the theological seminary at Ramapatnam, report marked progress. A new building is in process of erection for the normal school, and hostels for the housing of Hindu students where they can be under constant Christian influence have been provided for the Kurnool and Nellore High Schools through the generosity of Dr. J. A. Coles. The high school, Bible school and industrial school maintained by the missionaries in Bengal-Orissa present equally inviting opportunities and needs for a stronger missionary staff and better equipment.

In Japan the missionaries are rejoicing over the purchase of an admirable site for the theological seminary maintained jointly by the Southern Board and our Society. Funds are not yet provided, however, for the erection of the buildings, which are a very urgent necessity since the school has been conducted for the past three years in



GETTING A FOUNDATION FOR THE COLES-ACKERMAN MEMORIAL, NELLORE



NEW LECTURE HALL AT NANKING UNIVERSITY

unsatisfactory rented quaters. The future development of Duncan Academy also presents a serious problem, particularly from the financial point of view. In the Congo only the rudiments of an educational system have thus far been developed, although an excellent training school for native preachers and teachers and their wives is conducted at Kimpesi under the joint auspices of the English Baptists and ourselves. The splendid service rendered by the boys' industrial school at Jaro in the Philippine Islands and by the dormitories for boys attending the public schools in Bacolod, Capiz and Iloilo presents a strong appeal for increased equipment especially in the line of buildings.

#### COOPERATION WITH OTHER BOARDS

The Board has continued its active participation in the plans for the West China Union University, having set aside Rev. Joseph Taylor of Chengtu to undertake the leadership of a campaign in this country to secure a sum of \$500,000 for the equipment of the university. Work at the university, which was continued through the revolutionary outbreak by the small group of missionaries remaining at Chengtu, has received new impetus through the return of the missionaries to

West China. The East China Union Medical School at Nanking, maintained by seven missionary societies including our own, has now become the medical department of the University of Nanking. Through this action our Society has become related to this institution which promises to influence strongly and helpfully all missionary and Christian education in Eastern China. The very generous offer of Mr. Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland to contribute \$25,000 for a science building in the university, provided the Foreign Mission Society secure \$15,000 additional and become a full participant in the University of Nanking, makes it possible for the Board to become even more closely identified with this institution. The necessary funds have already been contributed. The establishment of this university in Nanking means much more than the founding of a single institution. Plans are well advanced for the affiliation of practically all the mission schools in East China with the university. The realization of these plans will furnish to the Christian community in that section of China a complete and well articulated system of schools from the primary village schools through the boarding and high schools and junior colleges to the



collegiate and post-graduate departments of the university.

The necessary preliminary steps have been completed for admission of the Society as a participating body in the Madras Christian College in South India. A member of the governing board has been appointed and the mission has been asked to name a member of the managing body on the field. The Board of Managers has been given an opportunity to present a nomination for the chair of chemistry in the college.

Cooperation has not been limited to educational work. At the urgent request of the Board of Directors of the China Baptist Publication Society and upon recommendation of the South China Conference, Rev. Jacob Speicher of Kit-yang has been transferred to Canton as our representative in the work of the Publication Society. Plans have been presented for the union of the three missions occupying Hangchow in an institutional evangelistic center in that city. Most important of all, however, have been the interdenominational Continuation Committee conferences held by Dr. John R. Mott in a large number of the important missionary centers of India, China, Korea and Japan. This Society was well represented in the district conferences at Madras, Rangoon, Canton, Shanghai, Kobe and Tokyo and in the national conferences in Calcutta, Shanghai and

Tokyo. Very encouraging progress is reported in measures to secure practical cooperation of the different missionary bodies occupying the same general area.

#### CHANGES IN THE MISSIONARY FORCE

The active missionary force has sustained severe loss during the past year in the death of six missionaries on the field and the resignation of several missionaries on furlough who have been compelled to abandon for the present at least the thought of resuming missionary service. Thus the newly appointed missionaries each year cannot be counted as actual additions to the missionary force, for a large proportion simply fill the places of those withdrawn from the work. The total number of missionaries as shown in the statistical tables is only 694 as compared with 722 reported one year ago. This decrease is due to the transfer of a considerable number of missionaries from the active list to the list of those who have retired from active service. In the light of such changes as these we are led to realize more and more clearly that the abiding force in missionary endeavor is not the human agency but the Lord of the harvest Himself, and in that eternal and omnipotent Power we rest our confidence for the ultimate triumph of the task in which all are engaged and to whose consummation each contributes his share as opportunity is given.



STARTING ON AN EVANGELISTIC TOUR



## The Home Mission Society Report

THE eighty-first annual report of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society impressively suggests how large and influential a factor the Society is among the Christian forces in America seeking to make this more truly a Christian nation for its own and for the world's sake.

### PROMOTION OF INTEREST AND BENEFICENCE

By its own direct instrumentalities and in cooperation with other agencies the Society has sought to promote greater interest and to secure larger offerings for its work. Whatever increase in the offerings from our churches appears in recent years is due to many activities to this end. The apportionment plan has something to do with it by way of suggesting to churches their share in our great missionary enterprise. But without the most diligent efforts by representatives of this and other societies in the working out of the plan, it would have availed but little. The Baptist Forward Movement for Missionary Education, representing the three general Societies and three Women's Societies, has been active in this field since its organization in 1906, particularly the past year, when its Executive Secretary was also the Secretary of the Apportionment Committee and of the Three Million Dollar Campaign. The Baptist Laymen's Movement, springing directly from the three general Societies, for about three years has stirred thousands

of men and large numbers of churches to more liberal and systematic giving. In the distinctive realm of Home Missions, the Home Missions Council of the United States, cooperating with the Council of Women's Home Mission Societies, rendered most efficient service the past year in the special campaign which culminated in the general observance of Home Mission Week last November. It has been decided to recommend a similar observance next November. Our denominational papers have devoted generous space to informing and stimulating missionary articles, and the joint magazine *Missions*, with a large circulation, is an efficient factor. The last and most promising of all these agencies is the United Missionary Campaign, organized early this year. There is a mighty stirring of the marshaled forces of the whole church militant which is a prophecy of a brighter day for all our missionary enterprises and for the kingdom of God in the whole world. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, which has been among the foremost in advocating and bringing about some of these combinations of forces, will make its full contribution of power in this united task.

### HOME MISSION WEEK

The campaign last fall under the auspices of the Home Missions Council, which culminated in the observance of Home Mission Week from November 17-24,

attracted wide attention to many grave problems that American Christianity has yet to work out on this continent. It has been decided to recommend to all denominations the observance of Home Mission Week again, in November, 1913, though the antecedent campaign will not be on the same scale as last year. Attention will be focused on our immigration problems. A new book on the subject by Mrs. Mary Clark Barnes, with two chapters by her husband, Dr. L. C. Barnes, Field Secretary of this Society, will soon be published by the Woman's Council of Home Missions.

#### DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND STATE AGENCIES

There are eleven District Secretaries; three for their entire time in this service for the Society; two who also serve as Superintendents of Western missions; five who represent jointly the Foreign Mission Society and the Home Mission Society, and one who represents the three general Societies. The latter is Rev. Joseph C. Robbins for the New England District, whose work began April 1, 1913.

The plan of one state collecting agent for all objects is in its third year in Nebraska. While no marked gain in net results appears, the plan seems to give general satisfaction as an expression of the essential unity of all our denominational enterprises and, as hoped, in the interest of economy. A similar plan, though different in several respects, has been adopted by the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention and approved by the Boards of the general societies, though there has been delay in securing a joint representative for the service required. The Michigan Baptist State Convention last fall also committed itself to a similar plan which went into operation April 1, 1913, with Rev. E. M. Lake as Missionary Secretary for all interests. This action has been accepted with the understanding that in all important matters affecting the Society its representatives should be consulted.

#### BUDGET COMMENTS

The total budget for 1912-13, as approved by the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, was

\$665,977. This included \$64,419.67 for specifics on condition that designated offerings for these purposes be obtained; leaving the amount of the general budget at \$601,557.33. The budget was made up on reasonable expectation of receipts.

It was estimated that the receipts applicable to the budget from churches, Sunday schools and Young People's Societies would be \$288,572.33; actual receipts were \$282,480.14; that receipts from individuals would be \$127,000.00; actual receipts were \$120,068.08; that receipts from legacies would be \$70,000.00; actual receipts were \$87,332.45; that receipts from all other sources would be \$116,785.00; actual receipts were \$101,140.91.

The general budget expenditures were reckoned at \$601,557.33; actual expenditures were \$571,362.75; being \$30,194.58 below the amount allowed.

For the specifics of the budget, aggregating \$64,419.67, only \$7,905 was received from individuals; though a legacy of \$25,000 not only provided for one item, but \$10,000 additional.

Budget receipts more than expenditures, \$19,658.83, which effected a reduction of the indebtedness of previous years from \$72,478.77 to \$52,819.94, which amount was further reduced to \$50,743.74 by crediting \$2,076.20 released from Reserve Fund of Budget of 1911-12, the appropriations covered thereby having lapsed by limitation.

Since the close of the Treasurer's books the Society has received its pro rata of Mr. Rockefeller's gift, \$11,500, and \$1.29 from other sources applicable to the debt, thereby bringing the net indebtedness down to \$39,137.54.

Although the budget amount needed from churches, Sunday schools and Young People's Societies was \$288,572.33, the amount actually apportioned was \$273,192. It appears, however, that the amount actually received from these sources was in excess of the apportionment and nearly equal to the amount in the budget.

Taking everything into consideration, your Board considers it safe to project its work for 1913-14 on the same scale of expenditure as for the year just closed,



with reasonable expectation that little or no indebtedness will be incurred.

#### THE YEAR'S RECEIPTS FROM THE DENOMINATION

The following statement is intended to show the Society's fresh receipts of the year from the denomination, and is not an exhibit of all transactions which are presented in the Treasurer's report and which aggregate \$1,080,000.00. Amounts derived from sale of properties heretofore acquired by the Society, and from payments by churches of loans from the Church Edifice Fund, and certain designated funds received from other sources, and transfers of released annuity funds to the general fund are excluded, in order to get a clear-cut statement of the denomination's contributions and legacies with the income from invested funds for the year. The large amount from individuals includes not only contributions for general purposes, but also, as shown in the second table, for designated objects and for permanent and annuity funds.

	1911-12	1912-13
From Churches.....	\$242,149.64	\$269,316.65
From Sunday Schools.....	7,142.82	12,246.09
From Young People's Societies.....	1,359.02	1,315.06
From Individuals.....	166,279.16	219,803.48
Total Contributions...	\$416,930.64	\$502,681.28
Legacies.....	114,422.70	125,421.24
Total.....	\$531,353.34	\$628,102.52
Income from invested funds...	76,671.72	89,370.81
Grand Total..	\$608,025.06	\$717,473.33

#### RECEIPTS CLASSIFIED BY FUNDS

For General Fund.....	\$495,733.35	\$568,042.38
For Designated Funds.....	18,703.11	73,569.43
For Permanent Trust Funds,	39,065.32	29,243.85
For Annuity Funds.....	24,951.00	41,111.78
For Legacy Reserve Fund..	24,379.83	1.00
For Church Edifice Loan Fund.....	5,192.45	5,504.89
Total.....	\$608,025.06	\$717,473.33

#### MISSIONARY SUMMARY

The whole number of missionaries and teachers supported wholly or in part by the Society has been 1,557. These have been distributed as follows: In New England, 71; in the Middle and Central States, 175; in the Southern States, 225; in the Western States and Territories, 951; in the Canadian Dominion, 9; in Mexico, 30; in Cuba, 46; in Porto Rico, 44; in El Salvador, 6. French missionaries have

wrought in 5 States, Scandinavian missionaries in 23 States, German missionaries in 22 States and Canada, Negro missionaries in 14 States.

Among the foreign populations there have been 316 missionaries and 1 teacher; among the Negroes, 37 missionaries and 213 teachers; the Indians, 26 and 16; the Mexicans, 37 and 2; the Cubans, 34 and 12; the Porto Ricans, 43 and 1, respectively; in El Salvador, 6; and among Americans, 813 missionaries.

The Society aids in the maintenance of 29 schools established for the Negroes, the Indians, and Mexicans, the Cubans and the Porto Ricans, and Hungarians.

Number of missionaries and teachers.....	1,557
Weeks of service.....	53,229
Churches and out-stations supplied.....	2,383
Sermons preached.....	103,805
Prayer meetings attended.....	75,358
Religious visits made.....	351,489
Bibles and Testaments distributed.....	16,823
Pages of tracts distributed.....	532,837
Received by baptism.....	9,330
Received by letter and experience.....	6,230
Total membership of mission churches...	76,686
Churches organized.....	70
Sunday schools under care of missionaries..	1,476
Sunday schools organized.....	162
Attendance at Sunday schools.....	67,000

Statistics for Mexico not included and for North Dakota incomplete.

#### RESULTS OF EIGHTY YEARS

Number of commissions to missionaries and teachers.....	41,841
Weeks of service reported.....	1,516,168
Sermons preached..... (75 years)	3,642,490
Prayer meetings attended.....	1,911,316
Religious visits to families and individuals (75 years)	9,844,759
Persons baptized.....	265,788
Churches organized.....	6,678

#### THE WESTERN FIELD

How pressing and constant is the demand for advance work appears from the fact that in the Pacific Coast Division of seven states, 156 Baptist churches have been organized in the last five years; while in the six New England states 26 were organized in the same period and there are only ten more Baptist churches than were reported fifteen years ago. In that western group of states there are 70,156 Baptists in a total population of 5,182,338; while in the Eastern group there are 159,148 in a population of 6,558,745. Moreover, in the Eastern group the Baptist State Conventions have the income of more than a million dollars of permanent funds, while the western group has almost nothing of this character.

The whole Pacific Coast is also throbbing with expectation of a large European immigration consequent upon the opening of the Panama Canal. While this report is being prepared, the Pacific Coast Immigration Congress, to which the governors of all the Coast States and other eminent men have been invited, is in session at San Francisco, to consider what means shall be adopted for stimulating immigration to the - Coast. The climate and the products of large portions of the Coast will have their allurements for the peoples of Southern Europe. Even now we have nearly seventy missionaries among seven European nationalities there, and others among the Orientals. The Nevada Convention, organized in April, 1911, is addressing itself earnestly to the tasks before it, as the state is entering upon a new era of development.

The work in Utah is difficult and at times quite perplexing. The tenacity of Mormonism is remarkable. Even those denominations which have expended large sums for the maintenance of Christian schools, and much more than we for missionary purposes, are generally but little in advance of us in the number of communicants. The reports of the General Superintendent and of the General Missionary for Utah disclose some of the problems of the situation. Dr. Bruce Kinney's book, entitled "Mormonism the Islam of America," has been received with great favor and shows conclusively its un-Christian and un-American character.

The General Missionaries of the seven Coast States report 184 fields that should be occupied within three years. Seventy pastors serve more than one church, and 145 mission outstations are reported. For the whole western field these figures would be much larger. Of special value and interest is Dr. C. A. Wooddy's booklet published by the Missionary Education Movement, entitled "The New Frontier." In accordance with the recommendations adopted a year ago by the Northern Baptist Convention, this Society has withdrawn from New Mexico.

In our western mission fields, special attention has been given to weak and pastorless churches and to destitute locali-

ties in the rural districts. Many missionaries in towns and cities have stated services at out-stations; and pastors-at-large, under the direction of cooperating State Boards, devoted particular attention to such fields. Efficiency institutes, with weak and undeveloped churches, have become a feature of the work in several states, and have been attended with excellent results.

#### THE GOSPEL IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

The ministry of Rev. D. L. Schultz, Labor Evangelist, has been so richly blessed and so highly commended that arrangements have been made to enlarge the field of his activities, so that while he will devote four months to the continuance of his work in Western Pennsylvania under the special direction of the Pittsburgh Association, he will give four months also to Illinois under the direction of the Board of the State Convention, and four months in service elsewhere.

#### SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE AND ORIENTALS

The work among the Mexican-American population in Southern California, under the immediate supervision of Rev. L. E. Troyer and Mrs. Troyer, has been vigorously and successfully prosecuted. They report a fine house of worship costing over \$3,000 dedicated in August, 1912, for the church in Los Angeles, which "gives the Baptists the finest plant for Spanish work of any denomination in California"; also, the erection of a temporary building for a mission in another quarter of the city. There are eight mission stations. There are three Spanish-speaking assistants, besides two others who are appointees of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society. At Tucson, Arizona, the mission is also in a hopeful condition. Much more should be done for these needy and neglected people.

The principal work among the Chinese is in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, and Fresno, California, and in Seattle, Washington, and is conducted in cooperation with the State Conventions embracing those fields. A mission to the Chinese of New York City is maintained by the Society, though under the immediate supervision of the Baptist City Mission Society.

Among the Japanese there have been two native appointees, one in Seattle, Washington, where there is a vigorous body of Japanese Christians; the other as an evangelist for a part of the year, among the Japanese in several localities.

#### EASTERN CUBA, PORTO RICO, AND EL SALVADOR

There is steady enlargement and strengthening of our work in Cuba, notwithstanding the revolutionary disturbances in the



REV. A. B. HOWELL, OF CUBA

early part of the year. The churches are coming to a consciousness of their obligation to do what they can for the maintenance of religious services and repairs and improvements of church property, and propose to engage with the Porto Rican churches in missionary work in Santo Domingo. The 53 churches report 2,939 members.

The review of the year for Porto Rico as presented in the report of Superintendent Rudd shows that solid constructive work

is being done. The organization of four churches during the year carries the whole number now to 50, with 2,236 members. The work in the country districts is particularly encouraging.

The summary of results in the fourteen years since our work began in Cuba and Porto Rico is in general as follows: Churches, 104; members, 5,175; 68 church edifices; 2 higher educational institutions; and in Cuba, 13 related day schools; church and school property valued at \$277,000. Thus the denomination is becoming established and influential in these islands.

Substantial progress has been made in our missionary enterprise in the new and interesting field of El Salvador. The working force has consisted of two English-speaking missionaries, Rev. William Keech and Rev. Percy T. Chapman, with four assistants. Mr. Chapman, after several years' residence in the tropics, has been granted a furlough for several months. The need of suitable chapels at several places is great. Difficulty is experienced in securing satisfactory rented quarters for public services. There is urgent appeal for more workers also.

#### MEXICO

In Mexico, the year has been one of great anxiety and apprehension on the part of our missionaries. One missionary who lost his life was the young native pastor at Ajusco, who had recently completed his course of study in the school at Monterey. The conspicuous feature of the year's work is the provision for putting on a better basis our medical mission in the City of Mexico, in charge of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Conwell. A former member of the Board of Managers of the Society, Mr. W. A. Grippin of Connecticut, left a memorandum expressive of his wish that the Society should receive \$25,000 from his estate. His heirs scrupulously regarded his wish and expressed their approval of the application of this amount to the acquisition of a site and the erection of a hospital building. It is proposed to expend approximately \$5,000 for a site, \$15,000 for the building and to put \$5,000 into a maintenance fund, the income of which shall be used for incidental expenses.



This is the only Protestant hospital and medical mission in a city of about five hundred thousand people.

#### INDIAN MISSIONS

Our Indian missions are among the five civilized tribes of Eastern Oklahoma (conducted in cooperation with the Oklahoma Baptist State Convention); also among seven tribes or groups of the backward Indians in Western Oklahoma; and among the Navajoes of Arizona, the Crows of Montana, and the Indians at Aubrey, California. At Keams Cañon, Arizona, where there is a government school for Indians, a residence and chapel have been completed. Rev. Lee I. Thayer devotes attention also to the adjacent missions to the Hopis, among whom the Woman's American Baptist Mission Society has two capable workers.

The long strain of several years in service among the Crows of Montana has proved too great for the health of the wife of Rev. W. A. Petzoldt, and both have been compelled to leave their work a while for her benefit. Her early recovery is confidently expected. The new building at Wyola, containing accommodations for a small congregation, a school, and rooms for two women missionaries, was completed and occupied early last fall.

#### THE SOCIETY'S WORK AMONG OUR FOREIGN POPULATIONS

At this time, when the continuance of the enormous immigration from Continental Europe to our shores presents to us a great foreign mission field urgently demanding cultivation, it seems appropriate that a general survey should be made of what the Society has done, is doing and should do in the prosecution of its work among these peoples.

The historical data concerning the beginning of this work are as follows: To the Welsh, 1836; to the Germans, 1846; to the Scandinavians, 1848; to the French Canadians, 1849; to the Chinese, 1870; to the Poles and Bohemians, 1888; to the Portuguese, 1889; to the Finns, 1890; to the Italians, 1895; to the Jews, 1896; to the Japanese, 1898; to the Lettish and to the Hollanders, 1898; to the Syrians,

1899; to the Hungarians, 1900; to the Russians and the Slavs, 1903; to the Slovaks, 1905; to the Greeks, 1909; to the Slovenians and Roumanians, 1911; to the Ruthenians, 1912.

#### CHURCH EDIFICE

The inadequacy of our resources for Church Edifice work is one of the most painful things in the administration of the Society's affairs. Congregations meeting in rented buildings erected for secular purposes ordinarily make slow progress and are handicapped by the restrictions under which their work is conducted. In many Western fields and especially in Cuba and Porto Rico is this true. The church edifice organizations of some other denominations are expending two or three times as much as we can appropriate, with the result that in many important points our Baptist interests are placed at great disadvantage. Particular attention has been given the past year to the needs of Baptist churches in cities where state institutions for higher education are located, and interesting facts on the subject are presented in the report of Dr. Woody, Superintendent of Missions for the Pacific Coast. But of what avail is this knowledge unless the needs can be supplied by larger offerings for this purpose? It is lamentable that we can report only about \$25,000 expended during the year in gifts to churches for the erection of houses of worship in our mission fields when we could wisely use more than twice this sum.

#### CHURCH EDIFICE STATISTICS, 1912-13

Aggregate gifts to churches . .	\$25,291.68
Average gift to each church . .	489.48
Loans repaid . . . . .	15,865.26
Interest received . . . . .	4,732.13
Aggregate of loans to churches, .	27,950.00
Average loan to each church . .	755.40

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The popular impression that this work of Christian education is simply for the benefit of the Negroes of the South and of the South in general is most incorrect. Within the last twenty-five years multitudes of Negroes have migrated from Southern to Northern and Western States.

There are nearly 1,000 Negro Baptist churches with almost 100,000 members in the bounds of the Northern Baptist Convention. The kind of ministers for these flocks is a matter of much moment to them and to all interested in their spiritual welfare. It is a most interesting fact that scores of the prominent pastors of these churches and many of their members received their training in our Home Mission Schools in the South. And more of them will be needed in the days to come. The North therefore is reaping benefits today of its sowing yesterday in the Southland. In the sweep

building is of Virginia granite, corresponding to the material of the other principal buildings, and will be known as Huntley Hall, in honor of the generous donor and her deceased brother, who through the late Dr. MacVicar became much interested in the institution. The two residences are modest frame buildings apart from though near the main campus.

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS

The principal school for the Indians is at Bacone, near Muskogee, Oklahoma, known as Indian University; or, more commonly, as Bacone College. It has



HUNTLEY HALL, VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, VA.

of its influence this work therefore is nation-wide; it is more, it is almost world-wide.

The most noteworthy advance this year is the completion of a large dormitory building and two teachers' residences at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia, at a cost of about \$48,000. To President George Rice Hovey belongs the credit of securing most of this large sum, which includes a gift by the General Education Board of \$11,500 and one individual gift of \$15,000. The dormitory

never been on so satisfactory a basis as now. President Randall is importuning the Society for a suitable building for class-room and other purposes to meet the present needs and for the larger and better work of the future. About \$20,000 is required for the erection and equipment of such a building. But the Society cannot command the resources for it. A gift of \$10,000 for this purpose, it is believed, would prove a leverage for securing the remainder.

Our missionaries among the less

advanced tribes of Western Oklahoma, where we have about 1,000 members of Baptist churches, are clamorous for some day schools and a boarding school, to meet a vital need. At Lodge Grass and Wyola, Montana, day schools have been maintained in connection with our missions to the Crow Indians.

#### PORTO RICAN AND CUBAN SCHOOLS

For the erection of a school and dormitory building at Rio Piedras \$17,500 has been secured in cash and good pledges. The first principal gift of \$10,000 was from two families in Los Angeles, California, on condition that the remaining \$7,500 be secured by April 1, 1913. This condition has been met, and of the whole sum \$7,805 has already been paid. The building is to be completed by April 1, 1914.

The schools at El Cristo, Cuba, are in a flourishing condition. In the quality of their work they rank second to none in Eastern Cuba. Some students are preparing for the work of the ministry. Some former students are now in our list of missionaries doing excellent work.

The day schools at thirteen principal mission stations are of great value. Most of the teachers therein are appointees of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, though a considerable part of the expense for maintenance is met by tuition fees. The inferior educational system of Cuba presents to us an opportunity to provide acceptable schools of this character in which the pupils shall be brought under positive evangelical influence. They also become tributary to the higher schools at El Cristo.



A BAPTISMAL SCENE IN THE WEST





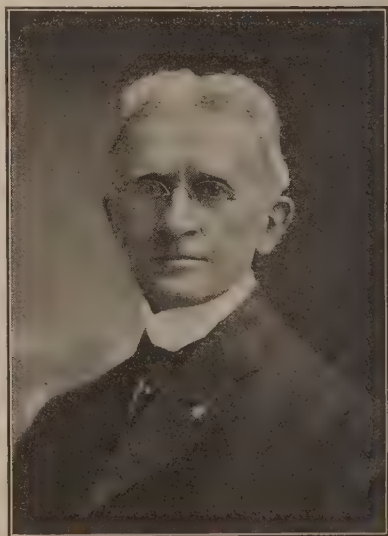
WHERE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK IS DONE

## The Publication Society's Report

IN general, the work of the year has been similar to that of preceding years. The Book Department has issued a considerable number of books, pamphlets and tracts, all of them important and some of them of unusual value and timeliness. The Educational Department has pressed teacher-training and the culture of Baptist young people with great vigor. The Periodical Department has extended the Graded Lesson Series and has made needed changes and improvements in several other periodicals. The Missionary Department has kept as many Directors of Sunday-school and Young People's Work, Colporters and Chapel-car Missionaries in the field as funds would permit, and has added an automobile and a colportage cruiser to its facilities for work. The Department of Social Service and the Baptist Brotherhood has been carefully organized, and during the six months of its existence has laid its plans before many churches and communities, and prepared the way for much practical work along social lines. In all departments the special tasks given the Society to do have been vigorously and faithfully performed, and the results have been most encouraging.

In conformity with the action of the Northern Baptist Convention, the Board created a Department of Social Service and the Baptist Brotherhood, and elected

Samuel Zane Batten, D.D., as its Secretary. Dr. Batten's service began October 1, 1912. Dr. R. G. Seymour was sum-



DR. SAMUEL ZANE BATTEN

moned from his earthly work September 20, 1912. At the Board meeting in February the name of Rev. Guy C. Lamson

was presented as successor to Dr. Seymour, and he was unanimously elected. Dr. P. L. Jones, the Book Editor of the Society for more than twenty-four years, being offered a position which did not require so constant toil, deemed it wise to accept this position and to present his resignation as Book Editor. The resignation being peremptory, the Board accepted it at its February meeting and voted Dr. Jones a testimonial for his long and faithful service. After due deliberation, the position was offered to Rev. Daniel G. Stevens, Ph.D., of Bordentown, New Jersey, who accepted the offer, his services beginning May 1, 1913. Dr. Stevens is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and of Crozer Theological Seminary, a linguist of unusual ability, and one, we believe, who possesses peculiar qualifications for the important duties which will devolve upon him.

#### GIFTS TO DENOMINATIONAL WORK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

During the past year we have given \$500 to assist Dr. Ashmore, of China, in the publication of a Chinese Colloquial New Testament, and \$500 to the China Baptist Publication Society to assist that organization in issuing Sunday school literature. We have also, at the request of the German Baptist Publishing House at Cassel, Germany, sent that institution \$250 to provide Bibles and New Testaments for distribution among the Bulgarian armies. We also continue to appropriate \$500 a year in the support of ten colporters under the direction of the China Baptist Publication Society at Canton. We feel it a privilege and a pleasure to be able in this way to assist in the distribution of literature in foreign lands.

#### LITERATURE FOR FOREIGN-SPEAKING PEOPLE

During the past year we have added a number of pamphlets and tracts in foreign languages to our list of such publications. We have made a grant of \$20 per month to assist our Italian brethren in the publication of a weekly paper, and a grant of \$15 per month to aid our Roumanian brethren in the publication of a monthly paper. We are also publishing a valuable book as a helper for the Italian work.

Arrangements have likewise been made with our Polish brethren for the publication of pamphlets and tracts needed by them. Besides this, we have on hand a considerable stock of Russian literature ordered from Mr. Fetler, which is at the disposal of those who are engaged in missionary work for Russians in this country.

#### COOPERATIVE WORK

We have continued during the year to cooperate with the other national Societies in the maintenance of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Apportionment Committee, the Forward Movement for Missionary Education, the Free Baptist Joint Secretaryship and the publication of MISSIONS. We have also cooperated with the New York State Convention and the Free Baptists of New York in the employment of a special worker to bring Baptists and Free Baptists in that state into closer organic relations. This co-operative work and the payment of the Society's portion of the salaries and expenses of the Budget Secretaries of three Western states have required a draft on the Society's treasury during the past year of over \$5,000. Under this head should also be included our cooperation with twenty-five other Protestant bodies in the Sunday School Council of the Evangelical Denominations.

#### SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS

The present status of the Graded Lessons' Courses is as follows: The *Beginners' Course*, two years, is complete; the *Primary Course*, three years, is complete; the *Junior Course*, four years, is now being completed; the *Intermediate Course* is completed to the third year, the last year being in preparation; the *Senior Course* first year is now completed, with three years yet to come. The marked shrinkage in circulation of the Uniform Lesson Series had been materially increased during the past year, but four of the periodicals not in competition with the Graded work show an aggregate gain of 14,520. The heaviest shrinkage is in the entire list of periodicals issued for pupils. The gross output for the year shows a decrease in the entire list amount-

ing to 987,253 copies as compared with the previous year; but the gross output for last year was 628,737 in excess of that of 1911.

Two new periodicals were commenced in October last, the *Senior Course* of Graded Lessons for teachers and *Senior Studies* for pupils, the editor being Philip A. Nordell, D.D. These have already gained greater success than had been anticipated.

The Beginners and the Primary Graded Lesson Courses for teachers naturally show a decrease at this time, as the earlier series are being repeated. But

the facilities for doing the work have been greatly enlarged. A colportage cruiser entitled "The Life-Line," splendidly constructed and fitted with every convenience, has been given the Society by the people of Coos County, Oregon, for work in the inland waters of that part of the Pacific Coast. An automobile arranged for colporter service has also been given the Society for work in southern California. The cruiser was launched on Christmas Day, and Rev. G. Leroy Hall, who gave up a delightful pastorate at Marshfield, Oregon, to become its pastor, has since that time had charge of it. There can be little



COLPORTAGE BOAT "LIFE-LINE" FOR THE COOS BAY REGION, OREGON

the pupils' parts show material increases, as each year requires a fresh supply for pupils.

The total number of our periodicals is 34; the total of issues during the year is 54,910,237. Although not periodicals, yet properly included in Graded Lesson supplies are the *Beginners' Manual* and the *Primary Manual*, prepared jointly by Mrs. A. J. Rowland and Mrs. H. W. Smith. Both of these are for teachers of the Graded Lessons.

#### MISSIONARY AND BIBLE DEPARTMENT

The varied work of the Missionary and Bible Department has been vigorously pushed during the past year. While the force of workers has not been increased,

doubt that this new aid to missionary effort will find an ample field and abundant results in a region which could only with the greatest difficulty be reached in any other way. The automobile, the gift of Mr. A. P. Griffith, of Azusa, California, will also, we believe, be an important aid in evangelizing the extreme southern counties of California now in great need of the gospel. D. K. Ward, a nephew of the veteran David P. Ward, long in our service, has been appointed missionary in charge of the automobile, and has already entered upon his work.

We desire to make special mention of "The Man from Pennsylvania," who not only has provided the Society twelve wagons and teams — four for Colorado,



four for Wyoming and four for Montana—but who pays the salary and expenses of the missionaries upon the wagons. In making this large gift and assuming this large responsibility, Mr. Treat deserves and should receive the thanks of the entire denomination.

#### SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

During the past year the title hitherto given the Society's special workers in the Sunday school field has been changed from that of Sunday-school Missionary to Director of Sunday-school and Young People's Work. The thirty-eight men who are engaged in this department are performing a service the value of which it is difficult to estimate. As time goes on the sphere of their duties will doubtless include phases of social service, and thus their usefulness in the development of denominational culture will be still further increased. During the past year they have held many institutes. Several of them have delivered courses of lectures on Sunday-school methods in a number of our colleges and theological seminaries. In some instances they have given themselves to cooperative work in connection with the representatives of other denominations and of the International Sunday School Association. They have given new courage to weak Sunday schools and have been the means of greatly improving Sunday-school organization and methods of instruction. They have been actively engaged in introducing the graded lessons, and in recommending courses of study to young people's societies, and they have assisted in summer assemblies and county or state conventions.

#### COLPORTAGE

In many parts of the country there is no form of Christian work more needed and more likely to secure the best results than that which has for many years been done by the colporter. This is true not only in new states in which there are large sections untouched as yet by churches and far from railroad lines, but also in the older states where in many country districts conditions have greatly changed, and religious privileges and efforts are practi-

cally unknown or disregarded. Among the foreign-speaking people of our great cities, and in the mining centers, this form of Christian activity is also best adapted to meet the religious need. House-to-house visitation with the Bible and good literature in the various languages spoken by our foreign-born fellow citizens is the most effective means of winning them to Christ. Here, as everywhere, the personal touch is the dynamic which the Master, who himself sent the disciples out to do personal work, is most likely to bless.

During the past year we have had on the average about one hundred men engaged in colporter service. More than fifty of these are provided with wagons. Forty are working among foreign-speaking people representing many different races or nationalities. The reports sent in monthly by these men show that the spirit of unselfish consecration to Christ still exists. With small salaries, and amidst difficulties and trials sufficient to discourage the stoutest hearts, they labor on, content to do the humblest work if they may only win souls. Whether laboring in New England or in the far West, they are heroic and faithful, the picket-line of our Baptist army, the frontiersmen of our Baptist advance.

As an illustration of the work these men are doing, each of the colporters on the Pacific Coast field for the month of February, 1913, averaged 528 families visited; had 20 professed conversions, attended 15 prayer meetings, performed 6 baptisms, made 33 sermons and addresses, and organized 2 Sunday schools. In addition to this record they each averaged for the month 22 Bibles and Testaments and 125 books sold with a value of \$54.61, while the money they collected for the Publication Society averaged \$14.79 each.

#### CHAPEL CARS

The past year has been one of incessant activity in chapel-car work. All of the six cars have been constantly engaged, and the results are quite equal to those secured in former years. A considerable number of new towns without gospel privileges of any sort have been visited and revolutionized. Several church buildings have been erected, and new churches

have been constituted. In some instances churches which had almost gone out of existence have been revived and strengthened. A general and helpful work has been done among railroad men. One of the cars has been of great service in Ohio, another in Oklahoma, another in Colorado, another in Wyoming, another in Arizona, and still another in Idaho. Few changes have been made during the year in the management of the cars. Rev. L. T.

#### THE BIBLE DEPARTMENT

For the first time since 1883, when the Bible work of the denomination was placed in the hands of the Publication Society, it has been impossible during the later months of the fiscal year to grant all requests for the Word of God. This is due to the lack of money. Had it not been for the income from our invested Bible funds, and a gift of \$500 from the



Barkman, who for four years had charge of chapel car Good Will felt constrained to resign in January. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Franklin Day, one of our most faithful and successful colporters. Rev. W. J. Sparks and wife continue with Herald of Hope, now in Iowa; Rev. E. R. Hermiston with Emmanuel, now in Arizona; Rev. J. C. Killian and wife with Evangel, now in Kansas, but probably soon to be removed to the Pacific Coast; Rev. T. R. Gale and wife with The Messenger of Peace, now in Missouri; and Rev. Arthur Sangston with Glad Tidings, now in Colorado. All of the cars have work laid out for them for many months to come.

American and Foreign Bible Society, the amount of Bible work done by us would have been very small indeed.

The failure of the churches and Sunday schools to contribute to our Bible work is doubtless due largely to the discontinuance of Bible Day, a discontinuance made necessary by the division of the year into periods with the other societies. We cannot believe that Baptist people have lost interest in the distribution of the Work of God, or that they are unwilling to provide the means for such distribution. We beg that churches, Sunday schools and individuals will keep this matter in mind during the coming year and will

make a sufficient contribution to our Bible funds to enable us to respond to every reasonable call for furnishing the Bible, not only to English readers, but to all foreign-speaking people in their own native tongue. To do this we should receive in addition to the income from our invested Bible funds, at least \$10,000 per year from churches, Sunday schools and individuals.

In this connection it should be remembered that the Publication Society is the agent of all the societies in the matter of Bible work. It supplies the missionaries of the Home Mission, State Mission and City Mission Societies with the Bibles needed for their work, and transfers to the Foreign Mission Society for Bible work abroad one third of all moneys contributed by the churches and Sunday schools in the territory of the Northern Baptist Convention. We sincerely trust that hereafter there will be ample funds to meet these great and pressing needs.

#### GRANTS

As in former years, we have responded to thousands of appeals for aid from all parts of the country and from foreign lands as well. We have supplied hundreds of new schools with the literature needed to make their work effective, and given scores of ministers unable to secure these for themselves valuable additions to their libraries; have scattered thousands of Bibles in many languages throughout the country; and have made many churches and Sunday schools glad by gifts of libraries. There is no state or territory in our country which has not received its due proportion of gifts from this source. Our files contain many notes of gratitude from those who have been benefited and blessed by the help they have received. We could do very much more if we had a larger income upon which to draw. Is there any object more worthy the consideration of those whom the Master has appointed his stewards than the giving of a fund, the income of which could be used to help deserving churches, Sunday schools, ministers and theological students to secure the books and other literature of which they stand in need?

#### MAKING THE SUNDAY SCHOOL EFFICIENT

The Educational Secretary has sought to do as extensive field work as time and strength and office demands permitted. The work has been largely in institutes. In many cases it has been possible to gather the workers in morning, afternoon and evening sessions, and in all cases afternoon and evening meetings have been held. All are urged to use note-books and present them for inspection. If the note-book shows that at least ten lectures have been appropriated, an institute certificate is issued, signed by the instructors. During this past year the Department has issued 1,150 institute certificates. Extended institutes have been held in Washington, Indianapolis and St. Louis. The Publication Society supplied all the instructors in one, cooperated with the workers of the Southern Baptist Convention in another, and with the workers of several denominations and the State Sunday School Association in another. Upon invitation of Secretary Davison, of the Vermont State Convention, the Society gave three workers, who reached seventy-five per cent of the churches in a two-weeks' campaign. The Educational Secretary addressed the Nebraska and Minnesota State Conventions, and also assisted at the Rhode Island and Pennsylvania Sunday School Conventions.

Since the last report, 6,150 students have been enrolled in teacher-training classes, making a total enrolment of 25,189 since this work was begun a few years ago. Of this number, 1,334 have completed the prescribed courses, successfully passed all their examinations, and have received their diplomas as graduates of approved teacher-training courses. Many begin this arduous work with high purpose, but fail to continue. The year's responses, however, show 12,174 are keeping at it; 608 students have been enrolled in correspondence teacher-training courses in the last twelve months. The examinations for the greater number of these students have been set and the papers corrected as well as special directions and personal correspondence conducted by the office force of the department.



## THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES

Every director is engaged in holding joint Sunday school and young people's institutes and rallies. These are growing in number and favor and influence. The harmonious relations between the Baptist Young People's Union of America, the Young People's Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention, and the Young People's Department of the Publication Society continue. Indications point to a great convention at Brooklyn, New York, July 10-13, 1913, where it is expected that a standard of excellence for the local society will be adopted and a campaign undertaken to carry it into effect.

The Society has published the Christian Culture Courses. Examinations were given and certificates issued to seniors and juniors who were successful. The Society has published the young people's topics as adopted for Baptist young people, and continued to provide various supplies for the young people's societies.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND  
THE BAPTIST BROTHERHOOD

The Department, in form at least, is new, and there are few precedents to guide any one. However, the Secretary has long been interested in this work, and the arrangement whereby the Brotherhood Council and the Social Service Commission both serve in an advisory capacity will, we believe, secure some fruitful results. In the line of Social Service studies, courses dealing with the following subjects are prepared and offered: The Social Ethics of the Old Testament, The Social Teaching of the New Testament, The Social Awakening, The Principles of Social Service, Social Institutions, Social Problems, and Social Activities. These studies are designed for churches, brotherhoods, adult classes, young people, and social study groups. We believe that nothing more practical and more comprehensive can be found anywhere. We commend these lessons to the consideration of our people. A classified list of social service books for pastors and workers is offered as furnishing the basis for systematic reading

and study. The churches can promote judicious and helpful reading by forming in the church building a social service library.

The Department is also preparing correspondence courses in social study, which will be available to all. These courses will deal with the fundamental principles of social service; they will seek also to lead the student to direct, practical and efficient service in and through the church in all lines of social betterment. Four lines of church interest and activity for men are being promoted, viz.: The winning of men to Christ and the church; the sympathetic and hearty support of



FIRST BAPTIST COLPORTAGE AUTOMOBILE

the church and the pastor; the enlistment of men in the study of missions, in gathering missionary money, and the gaining of recruits for all kinds of missionary work; and the united and persistent effort to infuse the religious spirit into efforts for social betterment, to improve community conditions, to apply Christian principles to all the relations of man's social life, and to build a Christian type of human society. The Department is creating an adequate literature explaining the work of a brotherhood, defining social service, and suggesting methods of work. Such literature is now available and is offered to the churches for use

By recommendation of the Convention, the question of the country church was commended to this Department. In accordance with this action, we are giving much attention to rural conditions, and are seeking to promote the efficiency of the country church. Literature bearing upon this question has been issued and conferences and institutes in several states in behalf of this work are now being arranged. The Secretary is also visiting the theological seminaries in the interest of the country church as a field of service.

The Department is cooperating fully with the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches. The Department, we believe, can render the denomination a large service by coordinating wise social activity with other forms of Christian effort. It is the constant aim of the Department to show the spiritual meaning of human society, to infuse Christian spirit into agencies for social betterment, and to suggest ways whereby the service of our people may most fully advance the kingdom of God.



MISSSES TENHAVEN, WALLIN, JONES, AND KIRSCHKE, ALL WORKERS AT DETROIT, MICH.

## The Woman's Home Mission Society

**I**N presenting the annual Report the Board has a profound feeling of gratitude to the Heavenly Father for his guidance during the year, with thankfulness for the blessings which have come to the work of the teachers and missionaries, serving as his ambassadors among the lowly and downtrodden, and with rejoicings over the victories won and the many who have been led through their ministrations out of the darkness and into the light.

### RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The continued cooperation with denominational organizations has proved most satisfactory. The work of the Society is so closely allied to that of the American

Baptist Home Mission Society, to state conventions and city mission societies that frequent conferences and mutual agreement in the work is most important.

Through the Baptist Forward Movement Committee continued effort has been made to bring the Sunday schools and young people's organizations in closer touch with missionary education and interests. If the denomination is to have missionary leadership, the boys and girls and young people must be reached.

The Society entered most heartily into the plans developed by the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions in the plans for the observance of the home mission period, Septem-

ber through November, culminating in Home Mission Week, November 16-23. A large amount of literature was distributed and an increased interest in all forms of home mission work has been the result.

#### WORK AMONG YOUNG WOMEN

An aggressive effort has been made to perfect the organization of the young women of the churches, but there is much to be desired which has not been brought to pass. Seven of our states are without state directors and in many states few associational directors have been secured. In New York, Ohio and Michigan splendid progress has been made. The Society needs the service of the brightest and best young women of the denomination to take up the task of winning all the young women to an interest in the needs of the world, and especially of the neglected women and children.

Many of the younger women who are leaders in the work to-day received their missionary training in the Children's Bands or Light Bearers, as such organizations are now called. This shows the importance of giving to our boys and girls of impressionable age a missionary training which will last throughout their lives. This training is often given to them through the Junior Society and the organized class, and much interest is secured in these ways, yet the best results are obtained through distinctively missionary organizations and it is strongly urged that renewed effort be made to organize Light Bearers Societies. The study for our boys and girls this year is Mexico. Annual certificates have been issued to our Light Bearers. The total contributions have been \$143.87.

The Baby Band has an enrollment of 3,149 Annual members and 125 Life members. The kindergartens of the Society are supported in part by gifts from the Baby Bands.

#### DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND GENERAL WORKERS

The work of organization has been under the direction of our district secretaries, Miss May Huston, Mrs. Reuben Mapelsden and Miss Carrie O. Millspaugh,

throughout the year. In November Miss Ina Shaw was appointed Secretary for the District of the Middle West, and began work at once in that field. Further assistance along organizational lines has been ably rendered by our general workers, Mrs. L. K. Barnes, Eastern New York; Miss Harriet P. Cooper, Iowa and Nebraska; Mrs. L. M. Newell, North and South Dakota; Miss Lyde Jenkins, Middle States; Mrs. S. F. Stewart, Wisconsin; Miss Lillian Thompson, Minnesota; Miss Isabel Crawford, Pacific Coast States; Miss Rebecca H. Davie, Middle States. Miss Julia Davis has been serving in Michigan since January 1. A number of missionaries have been detailed for field work during the associational period.

The Annual Report records 4,639 auxiliaries affiliated with the Society, including 628 Young Women's Societies and 386 Children's organizations. Much of the splendid work accomplished during the year has been due to the consecration and untiring efforts of our state and associational directors, many of whom have given most generously of their time and ability to further the interest of the Society in their states.

#### FINANCIAL

The budget for the year 1912-1913 called for \$165,225 from Women's Societies, Young Women's Societies and Sunday schools; this, however, was reduced by the State Apportionment Committees to \$163,067; in addition to this amount \$49,967 were needed to raise the entire budget for the year. The fiscal year closing March 31, 1913, shows the total receipts to be \$215,058.98. This with the \$500 on deposit in the office of the New England District and cash on hand April 1, 1912, of \$83.20, made the total amount available during the year, \$215,642.18. The total disbursements were \$201,464.37, on deposit in New England office \$500, leaving a cash balance April 1, 1913, of \$13,677.80.

In analyzing these receipts we feel we have cause to be very grateful for the progress made. The total receipts from women's societies, young women's societies and Sunday schools show an increase of \$19,000 over receipts from the



same sources last year, or more than 10 per cent. of the amount reasonably expected from such sources, indicating a growth of interest in local churches. The receipts from legacies are considerably less than the preceding year, making it apparent that the estimated amount placed in the budget from legacies should be very conservative. The Board has been extremely careful to keep well within the budget appropriations, in order to prevent a deficit at the close of the year.

The estimated value of goods sent in boxes and barrels and other supplies sent

lifting and brightening many who would otherwise be untouched by the Gospel message. Having touched these lives the further duty and privilege of the missionary is that of constant watch-care, to develop and strengthen the life into Christian character. It is not enough to lead them out into the light; they need to be so taught that they can stand firm in the new life in spite of the temptations which come to them to go back to the old ways.

The responsibility of the denomination relative to the foreigner in our country increases more rapidly than has been



MEXICAN WORKERS. LEFT TO RIGHT, MISSES HUERTA AND LAZO, MRS. TOOMS, MISSES URIATO AND GARZA, AND MR. PATIN

to missionaries and teachers of the Society for needy ones on the fields amounts to \$1,722.26. This value of goods does not apply on the apportionment.

#### MISSIONARY FIELDS

Field work among the Indians has been continued in Arizona, California, Nevada and Oklahoma by eleven missionaries. The new building at Fallon is completed and the number of Indians attending the meetings is increasing. A large field among the Sac and Fox Indians calls for two additional workers, if the Society is able to enter that field this year.

The field work among the Negroes continues to reach homes and lives, up-

possible to enlarge the number of fields and missionaries. Another difficulty is the great lack of trained women who can speak to these people in their own language. Again, the rapidity with which the foreigners, and especially Italians, are moving across the country, and forming settlements and large communities in the Middle West and Pacific Coast states makes it necessary to consider establishing work in many centers. New missionaries have been sent to work among the Italians at Barre, Vermont; Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Portland, Oregon; and additional workers among the Poles in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Hungarians at West Pullman, Illinois, and the foreign population

in Detroit, Michigan. Four new missionaries have been sent to labor among the Scandinavians and one among the Germans.

The revolution and political changes in Mexico have made the work in that country during the year most difficult. None of our American teachers or missionaries have left their fields because of these troubles, but the work has suffered. The needs, however, are increasing, but no new work can be considered until the conditions in Mexico are more favorable than at present.

Splendid work is being done by our representatives in Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as among the Spanish-speaking peoples in Arizona and Southern California. One of our missionaries has been making investigations in San Diego relative to opening a station among the Mexicans.

New China is calling across the Pacific, and many of the Chinese are returning to their native land because of the changing conditions there. This ought to be a greater cause for diligence in pressing home the Gospel message and this is the constant aim of the missionaries working among these peoples. The restrictions regarding Japanese immigration have lessened the number of new arrivals from Japan; nevertheless, there is more work than can be cared for by the present workers, and many groups which are unreached.

The American population in the West is appealing in its opportunity for service. Five additional general missionaries have been appointed this year: Miss Dorothea DeLong, Eastern Washington; Miss Nelle Morgan, Wyoming; Miss Mabel Salberg, Montana; Miss Winifred Elyea, Oregon; and Miss Eva Hill, Portland, Oregon. These, with the other appointees, are touching the weak and neglected communities in these districts.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

At Bacone College two matrons and at the Murrow Indian Orphanage at Bacone

two teachers and two matrons are caring for the welfare of the Indian boys and girls in those schools, and their influence has had much to do with the intellectual and spiritual development of the students. At Lodge Grass and at Wyola, Montana, the educational and industrial work among the Crow Indians is in charge of a teacher and matron at each station.

The 24 schools for Negroes where the Society is supporting teachers and matrons include many different types, the elementary day school, the co-educational boarding school, the boarding school for girls from rural communities and for pupils from the humblest homes, the large schools for students with better preparation, the schools with technical, industrial and professional training. From these schools young people go out to their life-work, most of them with a determination not only to succeed but to help others win in the battle of life. As most of these young people are Christians the influence which they exert must of necessity make for righteousness.

Reports which come from the schools in Cuba indicate a successful year in the elementary and El Cristo schools. In every instance the schools are most closely allied to the church or mission. The school work in Mexico has been conducted under difficulties because of the political disturbances, and in Mexico City the school was closed in February, just as the Society was making plans to move into a larger building and to start the much needed normal and boarding department. These plans will be developed as soon as conditions warrant, as it is essential for the future success of our work in Mexico that we train our Christian young women to become teachers and missionaries.

In San Francisco and Oakland, California, and in Portland, Oregon, the Society conducts schools for Chinese boys and girls. The San Francisco school has a kindergarten.





STUDENTS AT MARY L. COLBY HOME SCHOOL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

## The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the West

AS we make a survey of the year, our first impulse is to give thanks to God. We began the year with hearts full of hope, but with a twenty-four thousand dollar deficit to be secured in addition to our year's budget, and we felt keenly the weight of this responsibility. God has been good to us, and only four thousand of this amount had to be carried over into the new year.

The new situations and complex problems have kept us reminded that we are in the current of twentieth century life. Things can no longer be done in the old way, but there must be new methods to meet the new needs. We have not been able to bring about all the changes that would be advantageous, but headway has been made and the work of the Society was never in better condition. Above all, throughout the year, we have been conscious of God's leadership.

### IN THE STATES AND ASSOCIATIONS

The work throughout the states shows progress. Almost without exception, the annual reports of the State Secretaries have come to headquarters accompanied with a lament at their incompleteness, and therefore inaccuracy, but those of us who have been in close contact with these

fields know of the excellent work that has been done. Were there any question, the results of the year would give proof.

Eight states have had new senior secretaries; ten, new young woman's secretaries; and four, new junior leaders. To all of these splendid workers we give a royal welcome. For those of our old workers who have remained year after year at their post, we have only hearts full of love and gratitude.

As usual, many changes have taken place in the force of associational workers. Special effort has been made not only to see that every association was manned with a secretary, but to train her for work. To this end, a secretary's manual was prepared and a number of Training Institutes were held in various states. These have been greatly appreciated. We need, in the associations, both for the work of the women and the young women, the choicest workers that can be found, and feel that a large part of the success of the entire work of the Society depends upon their consecration and faithfulness.

### IN THE CHURCHES

There are many indications of the beginning of a real missionary awakening in the churches throughout the land. Our



hearts overflow as letters come telling of gratitude for the privilege of service; of willingness to accept a higher standard of giving; or of hope that what is promised may be exceeded. One young woman in response to the appeal for the debt brings ten dollars which was given her for Christmas. A mother whose son wishes to give her money for Christmas asks that it be forwarded for the debt, and the son accompanies the gift with one of his own. A mission circle decides to have no more refreshments, but take an extra twenty-five dollar field share. A young woman who has been unable to come up to her ideal as a worker pleads that she may be given another trial. Some individuals take the entire support of a missionary; others, a Bible woman or native teacher; while others take field shares and scholarships. One of the greatest encouragements is the dawn of a new consciousness on the part of many that as Christians we are stewards and not owners of that which God has committed to our hands.

#### RELATIONS

More than ever have we realized this year that we are a member of a large family. Not only has effort been made to cooperate and harmonize our work with that of the other denominational Societies, but with various other Christian bodies. In addition to working closely with the other Woman's Societies, we have had a most helpful relationship with our own general Foreign Mission Society, and desire to recognize the many courtesies of its Board and officers. We have been in close touch with the Northern Baptist Convention through the Forward Movement for Missionary Education, the Apportionment and other committees, and the Three Million Dollar Campaign, and have gained from this contact much practical benefit. We especially appreciate the cooperation of a special committee from the Executive Committee of the Convention, which assisted in working out plans looking toward unification of the two Woman's Foreign Societies.

We have cooperated with the inter-denominational Missionary Education Movement, and the student Young Woman's Christian Association in their

summer conferences; with the states, in state conventions and assemblies; and with the World in Chicago in its effort to make the missionary enterprise real to the millions of Chicago and the surrounding states.

#### METHODS

The methods used for cultivation of the home base have been various. Among these, correspondence, visitation, distribution of literature, presentation at conferences and conventions, and the conduct of Workers' Institutes have been prominent. Miss Batty has spent a large part of her time in the administrative work of the office, but represented the Board at one summer conference, at five state conventions and a number of associations. Miss MacLaurin has carried much of the responsibility for the apportionment and debt-raising, besides attending conferences, conventions, training institutes and representing the Society in the Three Million Dollar Campaign. Miss Burr has cared for all of the funds without an assistant, proving herself fully equal to the complications which so easily arise in handling many small sums of money. Miss Adkins has devoted herself to the foreign correspondence and administration of the work on the foreign field. The actual contact with individual churches has been largely through the field workers and missionaries on furlough.

#### FINANCES

With a debt of twenty-four thousand, the Board felt forced to a policy of "no advance" until this barrier was removed. So the budget remained at the same figure as the year preceding. Our method of procedure was along the following lines: (1) To secure the budget, (2) To clear away the indebtedness, (3) To complete the Jubilee Buildings, which had been a part of our purpose the preceding year, but which ideal some of the states had been unable to reach. With "We can do it and we will" as our motto, we pushed out into the year with the following results.

The needs for the current year were met.

The debt was raised with the exception of seven thousand five hundred dollars,

not deducting whatever may be our portion of Mr. Rockefeller's gift.

#### OUR TASK FOR THE NEW YEAR

Lest we be inclined to measure the possibilities by our own strength, we have adopted as our motto for the new year,

1. The quarterly payment of all pledges.
  2. The development of work among the young women and in the Sunday schools.
  3. The promotion of mission study classes.
  4. Constancy in intercessory prayer.
- To these we would now add—
5. Concentration upon the development



MORIOKA KINDERGARTEN BOYS: — "DR. FRANKLIN, BANZAI!"

"The All Sufficiency of God." This we would couple with the words of Judson, who, when they wrote him asking what were the prospects, replied, "The prospects are as bright and as broad as the promises of God."

We enter upon the year with large expectations. For a long time, the union of the two Woman's Foreign Societies has been under discussion. We believe that not only the Board, but the entire constituency will welcome this union. But much time will be required to work out in detail the plans and policies of the new organization and it will not be able to assume responsibility for the work of the current year. We anticipate no radical change in the work this year.

In the policy submitted for 1912-13, the Board of the West laid emphasis upon certain phases of the work which it desires again to incorporate in this year's policy. These are as follows:

of missionary interest in the smaller towns and rural communities.

6. The training in every state and association of a force of volunteer workers who will qualify to go out two by two into these communities, carrying missionary information and inspiration.

7. The presentation of our missionary Societies as proper recipients for annuities, legacies and memorial gifts.

8. Emphasis upon individual giving on a systematic and proportionate basis.

9. The effort to accept God's challenge in Malachi 3: 10: "Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse, that there may be food in my house, and prove me now herewith, said Jehovah of Hosts, if I will not open to you the windows of heaven, and pour out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." For He "is able to do exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us," and "There is nothing too hard" for Him.

## Missionary Program Topics for 1913

<i>January.</i>	A TOUR OF OUR FOREIGN MISSION FIELDS.
<i>February.</i>	THE NEW CHINA.
<i>March.</i>	LIVINGSTONE'S PRAYER LIFE. (Centenary Prayer Service.)
<i>April.</i>	CARRYING THE GOSPEL BY CAR, WAGON AND BOAT.
<i>May.</i>	BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.
<i>June.</i>	"MISSIONS."
<i>July.</i>	SUMMER WORK ON FOREIGN FIELDS.
<i>August.</i>	THE BIBLICAL BASIS OF MISSIONS.
<i>September.</i>	LAYING FOUNDATIONS FOR WORLD-WIDE MISSIONS. (A State Mission Program.)
<i>October.</i>	NEGLECTED FIELDS OF THE WEST.
<i>November.</i>	NEIGHBORHOOD NEEDS AND HOW TO MEET THEM.
<i>December.</i>	OUR NEW AMERICANS.



### August Topic: The Biblical Basis of Missions

OPENING SERVICE OF SONG, PRAYER AND SCRIPTURE.

Read Matthew 28, Containing the Story of the Resurrection and the Great Commission  
FOUR TALKS OF SEVEN MINUTES EACH.

1. THE MISSIONARY MESSAGE OF THE PSALMISTS.
2. THE MISSIONARY MESSAGE OF THE PROPHETS.
3. THE MISSIONARY MESSAGE OF THE MASTER.
4. THE MISSIONARY MESSAGE OF THE APOSTLES.

Closing service of prayer and consecration to the missionary ideal of the Bible.

### Notes and Suggestions

No leaflet literature is suggested for this topic, the Bible itself furnishing all the material that is required.

These topics should be assigned in advance to four persons who will have time enough and will really give careful thought for adequate preparation.

The total impression to be sought is that the missionary obligation of the church does not rest upon isolated passages but saturates all Scripture so that the Bible is literally a missionary book.







# WOMAN'S WORK IN HOME MISSION FIELDS

CONDUCTED BY MISS FRANCES M. SCHUYLER

## Annual Meeting of the Woman's Home Mission Society

BY FRANCES M. SCHUYLER

### THE PRELIMINARY MEETING

PROMPTLY at half-past two, on Tuesday, May 20, the opening session was called to order by Mrs. A. G. Lester, president. Following the devotional exercises, Mrs. Lester expressed the unusual pleasure of the delegates in meeting in Detroit, the renowned convention city. It was a gratification to see and hear Michigan's devoted women who are leading so successfully her home mission constituency. Mrs. W. A. Dorrance, president of the Woman's state organization, and Miss Florence E. Grant, state director for our Society, spoke cordial words of greeting. Most interesting reports followed. Who says reports are dry? Certainly not the enthusiastic body of women who heard the state directors, district secretaries, and other representatives of the society tell of their arduous efforts of the year. The hearts of the women who so loyally serve the society were made glad by the facts presented of apportionments met, of plans already in operation for the current year, of standards advanced, and of a deep underlying purpose to make the work of the future tell mightily for the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ.

New York as usual leads the states in her splendid advance. How could it be otherwise, with Mrs. John H. Coxhead of Buffalo to furnish the enthusiasm for western New York, Mrs. Lawrence K. Barnes of Brooklyn to marshal her magnificent forces for eastern New York, and Mrs. Frank M. Goodchild of New York City to direct the state work in all its

departments. All honor to the Baptist women of the Empire State.

Reports from sections East and West contained much that was most promising. Ohio's message was given by her director, Miss Harriet E. Rychen, who had just entered upon her second year of service as a state director and had closed the twenty-fifth year of her connection with our society as associational secretary. She said that ten of Ohio's young women are in home mission fields, two because of ill health are at home, and another is an instructor in the Training School. The past year had been one of growth among the young women of the state as well as of advance in the general work.

Rhode Island's future may be predicted as eminently successful with Mrs. J. L. Peacock to direct an intelligent constituency. In her report are embodied these significant words, "Rhode Island women are especially anxious for the welfare of those who have come to us across the sea from other lands. Since Providence has become a port of entry, we need a worker to welcome these people as they enter our city. Last year 12,000 came to Providence. Our state convention is doing all it can, but is unable to cope with the situation."

Encouraging reports were given by representatives for Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

District secretaries were introduced and again a strong presentation of needs and opportunities was made. Mrs. Reuben Mapelsden representing the Middle States, Miss May Huston, New England, and Miss Ina Shaw the Middle West.

Miss Belle Chisakofsky, a Polish Jewess, graduated from the Baptist Missionary Training School in 1910, thrilled all hearts

as she depicted with rare skill her life among the foreign people in New York City. Her work centers largely about the Mariner's Temple. The Italian mothers, the growing, impulsive girls, the incorrigible boys, and the neglected, helpless children were seen through the eyes of this warm-hearted, ardent young missionary who serves joyfully to those of many climes and nations whom she meets in her daily life.

Mrs. Emma C. Marshall, treasurer of the general society; Miss Florence Campbell, young woman's director for Ohio, and Miss Maud Nichols, who will lead the young people's work in Rhode Island, were introduced.

#### TUESDAY EVENING

The evening session was opened by a brief devotional service led by Mrs. Lemuel Call Barnes. "Our Constituency" was the general theme. Miss Harriet P. Cooper sketched the sacrifices and heroisms of the women who are upholding the work in the great West. Interesting glimpses of great needy sections were given, and telling incidents were related. A plea for more workers and greater resources closed her stirring address.

Mrs. S. F. Stewart, in her delineation of the devotion of the members in the rural church, confined her remarks to the women of Wisconsin, her present field. Again was presented a series of pictures of work carried on amid great difficulties, cheerfully and hopefully. Miss Lyde E. Jenkins threw a search light upon conditions prevailing in many city churches. Her address was replete with personal reminiscences of work among foreigners, especially in Pittsburgh. A tribute was paid to the far-reaching and significant work of the Union Church on the South Side, and the more than twenty-five years of steadfast devotion of Mrs. D. C. Williams, a prominent member of this church and our esteemed representative in the association. Mrs. Lester presented Miss Ada M. Morgan, the house mother of the Training School, speaking of the great value of her services and of her personal influence upon the students in daily association.

Missionaries upon the platform were introduced with the name of the special field in which they labored. Bertha E.

Nicolet, working among French in Taunton, Massachusetts; Alma Wallin, Scandinavians, Iron Mountain, Michigan; Mildred Jones, Bertha Kirschke and Helen Tenhaven, foreign populations, Detroit; Anna M. Brinkman, German, Cleveland, Ohio; Laura K. Dresser, Ponce, Porto Rico; Belle Chisakofsky, mixed populations, New York; Maime E. Davio, Italians, Boston, Massachusetts; and Anna H. Nelson, Hopi Indians, Toreva, Arizona.

The closing feature was the address of Mrs. Frank Miller, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Training School. Her recent visit to all the negro schools in which the Society is cooperating gave her ample material for a most suggestive and informing presentation of the influence of these schools upon the individual student and the needs of the various institutions. The report was one of the most thorough yet made on this subject, and we hope to give much of it in MISSIONS.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

The first session of the regular annual meeting of the Society with the Northern Baptist Convention was held on Friday evening, May 23. After a prayer service led by Rev. Charles A. Gilkey of Chicago, Mrs. Lester announced that Dr. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia was in the audience and had consented to speak briefly. She feelingly referred to the debt of obligation the society is under to this great-hearted man, whose brotherly kindness had been a source of strength at the time our former treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber, was stricken while making her address from the platform of Grace Temple in June, 1911. Through the kindness of Dr. Conwell, the best service in connection with Samaritan Hospital had been available.

Dr. Conwell spoke briefly of his sympathy with the spirit and work of the convention and assured his hearers that when he was not in attendance upon its sessions it might be taken for granted that he was busy somewhere else.

"Our Aim — Efficiency," was the theme of the evening, and these sub-topics were assigned for discussion: "Through Volunteer Service," Mrs. Frank M. Goodchild, of New York; "Cooperation," Mrs. Frank-

lin W. Johnson, of Chicago; "Trained Workers," Rev. W. S. Abernethy, Kansas City, Missouri; and "For the Accomplishment of the Task," Mrs. Lawrence K. Barnes, of New York.

Mrs. Goodchild, president of the New York woman's state organization for Home Missions, delighted the large and appreciative audience with her plea for volunteer service and her presentation of the magnificent work that has been accomplished under God by the noble band of women throughout the past thirty-five years. It is beyond the power of any reporter to give the "sparkle" that was so captivating a part of her address. She was witty and convincing, and held close attention throughout. She said in part: "The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society was not organized to keep restless women out of mischief. Its activities have not been merely tolerated by an indulgent church as an innocent outlet for the superabundant energies of an over-zealous enthusiast. It is a nineteenth century Protestant product, growing in the soil of knowledge from the seeds of love and grace, watered by tears of sympathy and blossoming at last into this fair flower of service which sheds a perfume even beyond the borders of our own land."

A realistic description, tinged with a bit of humor yet appreciative of prevailing conditions in the earlier years of the nineteenth century, was given in Mrs. Goodchild's inimitable manner, and she added: "The brave women who in the past made up this little band of mission advocates were indeed enthusiastic. Their idea of winning North America for Christ and their plans for teaching about the Lord Jesus Christ in the homes and schools were often ridiculed or scorned, but nothing daunted these women were upborne by what psychologists call 'joy in being a cause,' and they worked so earnestly and with such vim and vigor that before long other women were admiring and envying and asking for a share. It was the method adopted by Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, when he had to whitewash the fence. From the small but energetic beginning, attempting only the outlay of about nine thousand dollars a year, the cause has gathered to itself the love and devotion of Baptist women in

twenty-seven states and territories, in nearly five thousand auxiliary branches, and last year collected and expended \$205,471, aided by a volunteer company of state and associational workers. Nothing makes so strong an impression upon the worldly Christian woman as the sight of these volunteer mission zealots who have taken up this work as Christy Matthewson began his career as a ball pitcher, 'because he would rather do it than eat.' " In concluding she said: "I wish we could say proudly that the volunteer is doing her utmost, but alas! our work stands still for want of succor. Look not at what we have done, but at what we must leave undone, because so many have not helped, or because some of us have not been dead in earnest."

Mrs. Franklin W. Johnson, chairman of the board of managers, in her strong comprehensive treatment of her subject, "Efficiency through Cooperation," said: "The test of efficiency is being applied to every organized activity. Not only do we find the commercial and educational organizations scrutinizing their methods to find how they may be improved and made more efficient, but organized philanthropy and religion are also put to the same tests. Commerce and industry have tried consolidation very largely as a means of improvement. The results show that by this plan comes the greatest good to a powerful few rather than to the many. Christian bodies are peculiar in their scope and work, because the success of the coming in of the Kingdom of God depends on the share of the individual in the work. In no other activity in life do we find this responsibility of the individual so important. Since the individual responsibility is so essential a part of Christian work, in aiming for efficiency we must lose none of it.

"In contrast to consolidation we have cooperation, regarded as the most democratic form of economic efficiency. The kingdom of God founded on the teachings of Jesus will be a great Christian democracy. Cooperation in Christian activities is one of the most efficient means of promoting the Gospel because it preserves the responsibility of the individual and at the same time makes possible a closer



sympathy and intimate knowledge of methods in different Christian bodies."

Mrs. Johnson then called attention to the cooperation of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society with seven different organizations and cordially commended its existence as a great source of power in prosecution of its work. Cooperation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society in the schools and mission fields in Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, among Indians and Mexicans, was carefully traced, showing the great advantage to the work of both societies in this relation.

Touching the cooperation of the board with the City Mission Societies, she eloquently portrayed the prevailing condition in many of our great cities that demanded the best efforts of the various Christian and philanthropic organizations. With reference to our own interests she said:—"In New York City, Chicago and Cleveland all of our appointees work under the direction of the superintendent of the Baptist City Mission Society, a plan which has proved most satisfactory. In other cities our missionaries are directed by a local woman's Mission Union. In such cases the individual members of the Union take a personal interest in the missionaries. We have thirty-five city missionaries working in cooperation with such organizations. We would gladly double this number at once if our finances would permit, for the need is very great."

Mention was made of our cooperation with the government at the landing places, Ellis Island and Boston, with state conventions by our general missionaries under the direction of state secretaries, with the Southern Baptist Convention in Missouri and Oklahoma, with the Woman's Foreign Society of the West in the support of general workers carrying a joint commission and with the Council of Women for Home Missions.

The helpful influence of the Mission Study class for Home and Foreign work, of the Forward Movement, and of representation in the various conferences, were designated as progressive and worthy of our interest and support.

Mrs. Johnson's array of facts was logical, clear and definite. She showed

convincingly the great scope of the work our society is undertaking and the appalling needs that clamor for immediate attention, and closed with an appeal to the Baptist womanhood of the churches to meet the challenge of the hour. It was an address that aroused the indifferent to action, and inspired the workers to greater enthusiasm. Chicago women felt a personal pride in the young and intelligent woman whose words met with such a cordial reception, and whose scholarly presentation showed her intimate knowledge of existing facts.

"Trained Workers" was the topic of Rev. W. S. Abernethy, long of Chicago, now of Kansas City, Missouri. He compared old and new methods in the industrial world, and proved that the trained mind and ready hand were demands of to-day. In his application he gave illuminating incidents from his intimate touch with the students of the Training School in Chicago. Efficiency in Sunday school work, in reaching the women in the homes, and in gathering up the little children was necessary, but the training must not stop there. There must be a knowledge of the physical, mental and moral natures and a preparation through the influence of the Holy Spirit. An intimate acquaintance with Jesus Christ must be the goal of the trained worker sent out to battle with the sin and superstition of the world. This can only be done by a close study of the Master as He is presented in the Gospels. Only a close, minute and sympathetic study of Jesus can give the knowledge and wisdom necessary to become a successful soul winner. This the students of the Training School were permitted to gain as they sit at the feet of teachers whose delight it is to help them discern the beauty of the life and character of the Lord Jesus.

It was left for Mrs. Barnes to sum up the suggestions of former speakers, show how efficient work upon the fields was accomplished, and to suggest the lines of helpfulness that might be ours through additional forces and funds. She had gathered her facts from centers of operation. Skilfully she traced the work of the Society from island field to mesa and mine, and read touching words from our workers in the far southland, from Alaska and from nearer

sections. Nothing intimidates the intrepid missionary, and hardships that would dismay weaker souls are mere incidents in the daily experience of these devoted servants of the Master. This was made evident as the speaker proceeded. Answering the question, "Where are we doing this work?" she gave glimpses of the missionary enterprises in New York City, in Brooklyn and adjacent cities where our workers are placed, and led out into the farther fields, revealing the needs of thousands of souls yet untouched by any gospel influence. After a strong plea for a more careful and prayerful study of the claims of the home mission field, she referred to the need of an endowment for the Training School, and urged the constituency to carefully consider the claims of the institution from an economic viewpoint, if from no other, stating that the money now expended, over and above the revenue received, would be a large factor in the support of missionaries on the field. Although the hour was late when Mrs. Barnes was presented, an audience that had been listening intently to strong addresses throughout the day remained to the close of her comprehensive and illuminating discourse.

#### THE CLOSING SESSION

Saturday afternoon, May 24, was the closing session of the Woman's Home Mission meeting. Mrs. William Pettingill of Delaware led the brief devotional service. Much interest centered in the annual message of the president, Mrs. A. G. Lester. She said: "I doubt if there has ever been a busier year for Baptists than the one that has just closed. We set out unitedly after leaving Des Moines last May, with a greater determination to bring our 'standard of missionary giving' up to a higher plane. A great campaign has been on. There is little doubt that the preceding Home Mission Campaign, not for money raising, but solidly to awaken a greater enthusiasm for missions, had blazed the way, and aroused our membership to the dangers that threaten not only the progress of the church, but imperil our whole political and social fabric.

"While it is a disappointment to many

that in spite of all the enthusiasm awakened, in spite of the largely increased giving, only two of our cooperating societies in the Northern Baptist Convention closed the year without a debt, the fact remains that the churches have reached a higher standard of giving by an increase of a quarter of a million in gifts. In this



MRS. A. G. LESTER, PRESIDENT

advance our women as members of the churches have had no small part. This progress is most encouraging, for it indicates that the much dreaded and much talked of apportionments are not such dreadful things after all, for they are being accepted, and accepted cheerfully, but in many instances with a desire and a determination to go beyond the amount raised."

Passing on with words of commendation for the spirit of hopefulness that pervades the constituency, Mrs. Lester noted the advance already in the minds of many of the women, an advance that is an

indication that the church is realizing its obligation to the great world outside. Grateful mention was made of the unfailing loyalty of the Baptist women affiliated with our Society, and the mutual confidence existing.

In reference to the receipts, Mrs. Lester stated that there had been received \$19,000 more from the circles than last year, and added, "That is just what we have been working for in the Three Million Dollar Campaign—more people giving up to the measure of their ability." Weekly giving was urged, and the great saving in funds which are now paid out in interest upon borrowed money, should this become universal, was emphasized.

From her discussion of the financial gain to the society through systematic weekly giving, Mrs. Lester turned to the present needs of the Training School. In this connection she said: "Since the erection of our Training School building five years ago, the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society has made no special appeal for money. We have been fortunate (ever since the establishment of our school) in securing the services of resident pastors and men and women of our denomination who are on the faculty of the University of Chicago. All this splendid teaching has been given without recompense except that which came from the satisfaction of helping to prepare these young women for larger usefulness. The time of these men and women is valuable, and what they can give to the school necessarily limited. Since this is the recognized school for such training in our denomination, it goes without saying that our standard must constantly be raised to meet the ever-increasing demand in Christian service."

The advisability of lengthening the course of study for the foreign speaking students, of exercising great care in admitting only such American young women as have had high school or college preparation and the need of scores of young women as leaders who can direct the large force of volunteer helpers from the city churches was enunciated. The numerous calls for pastors' assistants, for missionaries to assist state secretaries in great and pastorless sections in the West and the increasing

opportunities for service demanding that our young women be well prepared upon admission to the school and that they have the best preparation possible while there, was presented in detail, and the further need of resident teachers was also discussed.

Mrs. Lester had now reached her climax, and the audience which had closely followed her line of argument was prepared for her next statement. "These advance steps will mean money for salaries. The usual receipts will not provide for this. I am not sure but that the Convention would urge the denomination to raise an endowment as a reward for our keeping out of debt."

Mrs. Lester gratefully acknowledged the gift to the school of Dr. Moncrief's valuable collection of reference books on Church History and the offer of Dr. Ira Price as an incentive to raise an endowment of \$2,000 for the library, and she stated that several hundred dollars had already been received, making the success of the enterprise almost certain.

In closing, the president briefly summarized the many blessings of the year, and then said as her final word, "Not only have the offerings been sent in, but the givers and laborers have carried the work on their hearts, and their prayers have brought the blessing. Yes, through this Woman's Home Mission department of our great Convention, we have labored diligently and lovingly for our own people and for the stranger within our gates. Because we love our land? Yes, but there is a higher motive than this. We want our own nation to be in truth a righteous nation, for home missions does not mean home missions for home alone, but, as Dr. Van Dyke says, 'It means missions that begin at home and continue all the world around.' We want America for Christ because we want America to help win the world for Christ."

Miss Laura K. Dresser, of Ponce, Porto Rico, was now presented, and outlined the work in the school and the homes as she had been permitted to see it, showing that while many difficulties existed in reaching the Porto Ricans with the gospel message, there were also reasons for encouragement. She believed in strengthening the work already begun, and asked that her hearers pray much that the power of the Holy Spirit



prepare the hearts of the people and give force to the message. Miss Dresser's address was well received. It was original, abounding in helpful information and delightful humor. After presenting the possibilities, she said: "Friends in the states write that they sympathize with us in our hardships. I may tell you that it is not the heat, the flies, the mosquitoes, the bugs and other pests that we mind; it is not the opposition of the Catholics nor the indifference of the people that restricts our work and disheartens your missionaries; it is the godlessness of the tourist and the Americans from the states that cripples our influence." Our missionary closed with a strong appeal for the beautiful island that lies so near to the United States, and asked that the denomination remember Porto Rico in its present state of transition and help its people to become Christian.

Miss Anna H. Nelson, of Toreva, Arizona, was the second speaker, and she gave a realistic presentation of the Hopi homes and their curious customs, and paid a glowing tribute to the strong foundation laid by Miss Mary McLean for the work upon the second mesa. Miss Nelson's sympathetic contact with these Indians has enabled her to see many causes for encouragement. The women are the actual leaders, they are showing the effect of Christian contact, and Hopi superstitions are slowly giving way to the better and purer manner of living. Much remains to be done, but the Sun of Righteousness has arisen, and "Sunlight Mission" is becoming truly "God's-Light-on-the-Mountain."

From the mesas of Arizona to the city of Boston seemed like a far cry, but Miss Maime E. Davio soon had the hearts of her listeners stirred to the depths as she depicted scenes in the lives of the immigrant to which she has been an eyewitness at the landing place and in the homes of the Italian people. Miss Davio paid tribute to the work of the various missionaries stationed by the board at Milford, Lawrence and New Haven. Special mention of the love and esteem in which Miss Mathilde Brown is held was made by the speaker.

This closed a series of services in which the scope of work of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society had been as fairly presented as time would permit.

### Spiritual and Numerical Growth on Indian Fields

Marvelous changes have taken place on the Crow Indian field the past year. At Lodge Grass, Montana, thirty-five persons have been baptized and received into the church, and many others are awaiting baptism. More interest is apparent in school work than formerly. A few are showing ambition for more learning than they can secure in a reservation institution. All these indications are hopeful. Six Christian girls are very happy in their new life. The work on this field has many needs, but God has clearly manifested his presence and blessing, and the pastor and missionaries labor on, praying for and expecting greater things.

At Wyola, Montana, a very interesting and profitable year with the Crows has been closed. While only a few have definitely decided for Christ, a deeply growing interest on the part of the Indians is noticeable. Many had previously been taken into the Catholic church, and they have now detected the difference between the formal service and the simple heartfelt worship. They have voluntarily sought interviews with the pastor and missionaries and are doing their own thinking.

Recently an Indian woman who had been ill for some time, but who had hitherto manifested no interest in her salvation, asked her husband to take her to the chapel so that she might enter the "Jesus Road." That she has met Him who is the "Way" is very evident.

The life in the schools at Bacone, Oklahoma, is doing much to strengthen the character of the boys and girls who are pupils in these institutions. In the Indian University there are fifty-seven boys, including some who are whites. A larger number of smaller boys is enrolled this year. This is regarded as encouraging, as it shows that the Indians are becoming more interested in Christianity and education. A number of these children are unable to speak or understand English, and have very little knowledge of our standards of civilization. The girls' matron, Miss Morford, writes: "What a mother is in a home I have tried to be to these thirty-six girls under my care.

In many ways I see improvement, and better work has been done in the class room. A number have been brought to Christ, and four of my girls have been baptized and united with the church."

"It would be hard to say who was the most curious last September, the boys and girls of the Orphan Home, or the new teacher who had never seen Indian children," says Miss Ruth Mather, of the Murrow Indian Orphanage, in her annual letter. "Now of course we are all acquainted, yet my new experiences seem to be without an end, for thirty-seven boys and girls can always find something new to do and say."

Many of these children know scarcely any English, and with them learning to read is a slow process. Arithmetic, too, was almost impossible, but gradually the dull minds are awakening and the children begin to retain the suggestions. Loving persistency works wonders with these little ones, and many of them will eventually repay all the efforts that have been expended upon them.

#### INDIAN FIELD WORK

From Hopi-land, away up on the plateau, or second mesa, comes a cheering message from our two consecrated, enthusiastic young missionaries. A busy year it has been, for, beside the regular work much time has been spent studying the people at close range, gaining a knowledge of their customs and language, and winning their friendship and confidence. There has been a decided change in the attitude of the Hopis in receiving medical aid from white people. Upon the advice of the missionaries, several have submitted to operations for trachoma. The presence of the missionary, the assistance she gives the physician during the operation and the personal care of the eyes daily for weeks afterward, have done much to win the Hopis to Christ. They are very cordial when their homes are visited, and many enjoy the hours spent in the cozy mission cottage. A fear of being bewitched into becoming Christians, however, keeps a large number from the church services.

The Hopi Baptist Church at Toreva, Arizona, on the second mesa, has a member-

ship of twenty-one, four of whom are non-residents. The remaining number gave one hundred and twenty-two dollars to benevolences and have paid the current expenses of the church. The Christians are faithful and attend each church service when it is possible for them to do so.

"At Polacca, on the first mesa, the little band of believers have been cheerful amidst discouraging conditions. At many of the services only the church members and their children have been present. When you consider that these same Christian people, only a little while out of heathendom, have prayed for years for the salvation of their people and have lived consistently before them, and while seeing no results yet have faith in God, it cheers our hearts," says Miss Johnson. Encouragement is gathered, too, from the Christian resignation when the death angel enters the home.

The oldest member of the church recently passed away after an illness of ten days. His parting message was, "I am glad I found the Jesus Way, and followed it even when I was an old man. I have been very, very sick, but I am happy. Jesus Way makes me happy," and he passed away as peacefully as a little child drifts into slumber. This Christian death and others, together with consistent everyday living, makes an impression upon the hitherto unbelieving people. While no great progress can be reported, yet Miss Johnson emphasizes the fact that her Christian Indians have been faithful.

When a few years ago the board placed Miss Schofield and Miss Christensen at Auberry, in Southern California, the position was regarded as extremely discouraging. Strong faith in God and a daily manifestation of the Christ-life in the concrete, have wrought a marvelous change on that field. There is now a church membership of sixty-three. Services are regularly attended, the congregation sometimes numbering over one hundred persons. The Indians have decided that every year as they return from grape-picking, each person will lay aside ten dollars until they shall have a sufficient sum of money to build a church with a

steeple and a bell. They will then use the present chapel for sewing circles, cooking house, and hospital when necessary.

The new mission house at Fallon, Nevada, has added much to the efficiency of the work there. The constantly increasing attendance and interest of the Indians is very gratifying. Miss Corwin reports encouraging indications at Stewart, Reno and Fallon. Occasional trips have been made to Lovelock and Winnemucca.

Miss Mithoff reports that the Kiowas at Saddle Mountain, Oklahoma, have adopted the motto, "To push harder for Jesus." She sees an increasing hunger for spiritual food from God's Word. The Christian character of the young men and women is developing; some are learning to testify who have been too timid to do so before. Some of the men are reading the Bible for themselves, and from the intelligent questions asked are evidently meditating upon it.

At Watonga, Oklahoma, the field-visiting and services at the three stations have been kept up. Rev. G. W. Hicks and family are to be stationed at Calumet. Mr. Hicks will take charge of Calumet and South Canadian fields. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks will be warmly welcomed back to the Indian work, and to a cooperation with the missionaries on these fields.

In answer to many prayers, the beginning of more systematic work along industrial lines is recorded. The merchants in Watonga rented two rooms, well located, and furnished them comfortably for the use of the Indians and the workers among them. At the present time, Miss Jayne and Miss Browne spend each Tuesday at the rooms. There are two sewing machines, and quilt work is being pushed.

Hopefully, cheerfully, in strong faith that He who has led will continue to lead, our brave women press on constrained by the love of Christ to win many souls for His kingdom.



### PRAYER CALENDAR FOR JULY

The names of the missionaries of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society occur on their respective birthday dates.

July 12. — Miss R. AMELIA WILLIAMS, missionary among Negroes, James City, North Carolina. Miss MATHILDE BROWN, missionary among Scandinavians, Boston, Massachusetts.

July 15. — Miss MAIME DAVIO, missionary among Italians, Boston, Massachusetts. Miss EFFIE Y. BLAUVELT, missionary among Italians, New York City, New York.

July 19. — Miss FREADA GOEBEL, general missionary in Idaho. Señorita MARIA MENDOZA, missionary, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

July 23. — Miss NELLIE FIFE, missionary among Japanese, Seattle, Washington.

July 24. — Miss SARAH E. NOYES, missionary among Italians, New York City. Miss MARY A. BROWNE, missionary among the Indians, Watonga, Oklahoma.

July 29. — Miss GERTRUDE MILLER, missionary in Guantanamo, Cuba.

July 30. — Miss EDNA C. KIDD, missionary among Mexicans, Mexico City.

July 31. — Mrs. JANE E. LINDSLEY, missionary among Negroes, Jefferson, Arkansas. Miss HELEN TENHAVEN, missionary among mixed Slavic races, Detroit, Michigan.

August 4. — Miss BERTHA NICOLET, missionary among French, Taunton, Massachusetts.

August 5. — Miss ELIZABETH HAMSTROM, missionary among Scandinavians, San Francisco, California.

August 6. — Miss ANNA M. DINGEL, missionary among Germans, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

August 8. — Miss BERTHA KIRSCHKE, missionary among mixed Slavic races, Detroit, Michigan.



### Mission Study Program

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

1. Bible Lesson. Matt. 28 : 19-20. John 3 : 16.

2. Prayer.

3. Song. "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

4. Sketch. Organization.

Women's Baptist Home Mission Society calls for help for Negroes and Indians.

Officers.

Beginning of Training School.

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Officers.

Scope of work.

Consolidation of two societies into Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.

5. Talks. Growth of Missionary Work.

First Missionary.

Present Representatives.

Among American Population.

Among Foreign Immigrants.

In Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and Alaska.

6. Lines of Work Followed.

In Homes:

Through Personal Contact.

Through Rendering Assistance.

Through Bible Teaching.

In Special Classes:

Women's Meetings.

Children's Meetings.

Temperance Meetings.

Missionary Meetings.

Parents' Conferences.

In Schools:

Industrial Schools.

Sunday Schools.

Kindergartens.

Cooperation in the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

7. Means of Support:

Women's Circles — Local Societies.

Young Women's Missionary Societies.

Mission Bands, Light Bearers and Juniors.

Baby Bands.

8. Our Financial Relations to the Northern Baptist Convention. (Leaflet.)

9. Our Vision. (Leaflet.)

### PUBLICATIONS

Why Woman's Work? 2 cents; W. A. B. H. M. Society, Present and Future, free; Historical Sketches, free; Our Financial Relations to the Northern Baptist Convention, free; Our Vision, free; Baptist Women in Home Mission Work, 2 cents; Home Mission Lesson, No. 2, 2 cents; and From Ocean to Ocean, 15 cents. These may be obtained from the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 2969 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Illinois.





### Dr. Headland's Story of Ch'en

A little boy worked in a soap and candle shop near our mission. A missionary came and showed him some books. This boy, whose name was Ch'en, bought a book. He left the soap and candle shop and went to a mission school. Then he was converted head, heart and purse. He told his mother that he wanted to be baptized. She was too wise to forbid it, but she tried to win him away. So she decided to have him engaged and married. In China the mother selects the wife and the father selects the husband. When the arrangements had been made he said he was going to be married by the Christian missionary. He smiled and shut his teeth together. You know you can do anything if you just smile and shut your teeth together. He was married at the missionary's by a Christian ceremony.


Then he had to find work. We needed servants at our house. We hired him as a gate-keeper. Soon he wanted to be a preacher. If you want to be anything, begin where you are and be it with all your might. The first two people to become Christians were brought in by our gate-keeper. He wanted his wife to study the catechism, but she didn't. Then he ordered her to. Still she didn't. He threatened her, and still she didn't. Finally he whipped her until she decided to study the catechism, but he did not hurt her. In China a man had the right to whip his wife, and a woman had a right to whip her husband, if she could. This is why we had a woman on the throne in China for forty-seven years. His first child was a girl, and that was bad luck. The wife's mother said, "It is because you are a Christian." The next baby was a boy. The grandmother said it would take more than one boy to change the

luck. The next baby was a boy, and the next, until there were five boys. The grandmother had no more to say. When one of the sons grew up and graduated, he was offered a hundred dollars a month, which he refused, to become a teacher at five dollars a month. While he was teaching he had an opportunity to teach Li Hung Chang's grandson at \$30 a month. This he gave each month to pay a boy through college. He gave up one hundred dollars a month for five dollars a month because he wanted to be a preacher. And should we have put Ch'en, his father, out of the church because he whipped his mother for not learning the catechism?

Ch'en was away when the Boxer trouble began. He arrived at his church just two weeks before the Boxers came. His friends said, "You must flee because the Boxers will put you to death." His answer was, "I am the shepherd of this flock. When all my flock are safe, I will run." He delayed too long. The Boxers caught him and cut off his head. Do you think Ch'en was converted?

It took us a hundred years to get a hundred thousand Christians in China. Ten thousand laid down their lives in three weeks rather than give up their Lord. And the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. It will never be desolated by martyrs, for nine years afterward 165,000 other Christian Chinamen rushed in to take their place.

When the Boxer trouble was over the government asked this young son of Ch'en what he wanted for an indemnity for the massacre of his people. He would take nothing. He said, "I should like to go and preach to those people who murdered my father and mother and sister and brother." That is what Christianity makes of a Chinaman.



# WESTERN WOMAN'S WORK FOR FAR EASTERN WOMEN

## The Challenge for the New Year

ANOTHER year of the work of our beloved Foreign Missionary Societies is finished. For the forty-third time in the history of our organization, we women face a new year. In many aspects the outlook for this coming year is different. The long-desired union of our two Societies has been fully and joyously accomplished. In our hearts beats a new sense of power because we feel that we are one.

Although our methods must change somewhat to meet the new conditions, let us never forget that our message is the same blessed old yet ever new one, the message of God's love. "For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." Do we stop often enough to realize that it is just that light of the knowledge of God that makes all the difference between our happy lives and the utterly wretched ones of the widows of India? And do we fully take into our being the fact that it is not for ourselves alone that the light hath shined in our hearts? No, we are made "stewards of the mysteries of God. Moreover it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful."

There is our challenge. There is the plain duty of every woman upon whom the light hath shined, to pass it on to others. Forty million of the women and children still sitting in darkness look to us Baptist women of America for their "knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." A difficult task? Yea, verily, a task to rouse us to our utmost power. An impossible task? In human strength, yes, but not to us, for "our sufficiency is of God."

## The Story of the Unification Convention

BY MRS. ANDREW MACLEISH

The last union of Northern Baptist Societies doing the same work but separated by sectional divisions has been accomplished. The two Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Societies, one with headquarters in Boston, the other with headquarters in Chicago, have become, through action taken in Detroit, May 17 and 19, the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. For the purpose of effecting such a union, each of the Societies appointed sixty delegates to convene in Detroit May 17 and 19, 1913, for the purpose of considering a proposition to unite the two societies.

This delegated body of 120 members met on the morning of Saturday, May 17. Through the whole body but one feeling was present—the desire to know God's will in this new movement and to be led by Him. Earnest prayers were offered that the Holy Spirit might be in our midst and that we might hear His voice saying unto us, "This is the way, walk ye in it." After the devotional exercise, the roll was called and the entire body of delegates was found to be present. Mrs. H. E. Goodman, of Illinois, was appointed chairman of the convention, and Mrs. M. J. Twomey, of Maine, secretary. The Convention warmly appreciates the rare tact and wisdom with which Mrs. Goodman presided over those sessions and feels that much of the happy result is to be attributed to her gracious leadership; it also recognizes the faithful service of Mrs. Twomey.

The object of the meeting was brought before the Convention by the presentation of resolutions from the two Societies.

The first vote of the Convention was upon the resolution to form the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. This was unanimously carried with joyful applause. Then followed the adoption of a constitution. All the proceedings were marked by a spirit of Christian courtesy and a desire on the part of each one to look not only upon her own things but also upon the things of others. The consideration of the constitution occupied the entire first day and a part of the second, but at its close the Convention adopted heartily and unanimously the constitution and by-laws of the new Society providing for organization along somewhat new lines.

#### ORGANIZATION

The new Society will consist of nine districts, each one fully organized to carry on its own work. Each district will be entirely responsible for the development of missionary intelligence and missionary giving in its own territory, and will assume responsibility for certain parts of the work on the foreign field, knowing that it alone is responsible for the carrying on of that work. Under this plan it is believed that a more definite sense of responsibility will be brought to the individual woman in the districts. While this plan seems to be, and is in a sense, entirely new, it is in reality but one link inserted in our existing chain of organization. We have now the circles in the individual churches brought together in the associations, the associational organizations brought together in the states, and the states brought together in the two societies. Now, in order to form a national Society which shall not be either one of the existing societies absorbing the other, but an organization in which the East and West come together upon equal footing, the states will be brought together in groups to form districts and the districts will unite to form the national Society. The board of managers of the general Society, this board being composed of representatives from each district, will legislate upon all matters of general policy and determine upon the annual foreign budget and the annual budget for home administration;

but to the districts will be left responsibility for the work within their own territory. The state organizations now existing within the districts will not be disturbed but will simply be united under district leadership for greater efficiency. In the organization of the new Society there is a division, reaching from the general Society down through the districts, between the foreign department and the home administration department. The organization of the general Society will consist of a president, two vice-presidents; one at the head of the foreign department, one at the head of the home administration department, a secretary of the foreign department, a secretary of the home administration department, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and a board of managers. This board consists of thirty members, two representatives from each district elected by the district organizations, eight members at large, and the officers. The organization of the district consists of a president, who shall be at the head of the foreign department, a vice-president at the head of the home department, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as shall be found necessary for the proper conduct of the district work. Also there will be in each district an executive board of twenty-one members. All these officers of the district will be elected by ballot at its annual meeting. By this division of work among the districts, it is hoped and believed that much of the work now carried on by salaried officials can be done by the volunteer service of women who will be glad to make this contribution of their time and ability to the Master's work. It is planned that there shall be in each district an annual meeting which shall not only conduct the annual business of the district, but shall be a great inspirational uplift. Such a meeting held year after year in different parts of the district will bring its own inspiration and education to a far larger number of women than has been possible under the plan of the annual meetings of the two societies. The annual meeting of the general Society will be held, as are the annual meetings of the other great denominational societies, in connection with the Northern Baptist Convention.



## THE DISTRICTS

The nine districts determined upon by the convention are as follows:

Pacific Coast District — West Washington, Oregon, Northern and Southern California, Arizona, Nevada.

Yellowstone District — Eastern Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah.

West Central District — Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa.

Northwest District — North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Central District — Michigan, Illinois, Missouri.

East Central District — Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia.

Atlantic District — Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, District of Columbia.

New York District — Eastern and Western New York.

New England District — Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

## THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

The delegates present from the various districts met and elected members to serve tentatively until the districts are organized. They are as follows:

Pacific Coast — Mrs. Geo. Jacobs, California; Mrs. Geo. Begley, Oregon.

Yellowstone — Mrs. F. E. R. Linfield, Mrs. D. D. MacLaurin, Washington.

West Central — Mrs. J. H. Kerr, Nebraska; Mrs. J. C. Carmen, Colorado.

Northwestern District — Mrs. G. E. Young, Minnesota; Mrs. S. E. Stewart, Wisconsin.

Central District — Mrs. H. E. Goodman, Illinois; Mrs. Chas. H. Brennan, Michigan.

East Central District — Mrs. T. E. Adams, Ohio; Miss Della Dearborn, Indiana.

Atlantic — Mrs. E. O. Silver, New Jersey; Mrs. Harriet Newell Jones, Pennsylvania.

New York — Mrs. C. E. Nichols, Mrs. J. Jones.

New England — Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Massachusetts; Miss Mary A. Green, Rhode Island.

Delegates-at-large — Mrs. Gurley, New York; Miss Hunneman, Massachusetts; Mrs. C. E. Germond, Connecticut; Mrs. C. G. Gould, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. A. McKinney, Illinois; Mrs. D. D. Smith, Minnesota; Miss Eleanor Mare, Missouri; Mrs. C. D. Eulette, Illinois.

## THE OFFICERS

The next work was to elect officers for the new Society. An informal ballot for president was taken, resulting in the casting of 112 of the 120 votes for Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, of Rochester, New York. Her

election was then made unanimous amid great rejoicing. The other officers chosen were Mrs. M. Grant Edmonds, of Boston, Foreign Vice-President; Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, of Chicago, Vice-President of the Home Administration department; Mrs. R. W. Ramsay, of Kansas, Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. E. Goodman, Treasurer. Mrs. Edmonds later resigned and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody was elected in her place.

And thus, in the providence of God, has been formed the Woman's American



MRS. HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY, PRESIDENT

Baptist Foreign Mission Society to continue and extend the great work so nobly carried on for over forty years by the two Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies, which are its predecessors. In referring to the meetings of the Unification Convention, let me quote from the Bulletin of the Northern Baptist Convention issued May 22: "While these meetings marked an epoch in denominational history, they will forever be indelibly impressed upon the minds of those privileged to attend by the beautiful spirit of consecration and unanimity which prevailed throughout. All sectional feeling and personal interest were submerged in the one thought of more efficient organization for the spread of the gospel throughout the world."

May the same devotion and consecra-

tion which have characterized the two Woman's Foreign Mission Societies be ever the strongest characteristic of this their successor, and as we go forward under the inspiration of our united strength



MRS. H. E. GOODMAN, TREASURER

may we ever lean not upon our own understanding, but in all our ways acknowledge Him, and so be ever led by divine wisdom. "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, do we press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

#### HOW THE CONVENTION RECEIVED US

On Tuesday morning the new Society met for the first time, and among other items of business passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society express its desire to become a cooperating society of the Northern Baptist Convention and appoint a committee to take steps at once to secure that result.

That the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society seek such affiliation with the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society as will establish and maintain cordial and efficient

working relations in both its foreign and home administration departments.

That the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society send a loving greeting to the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society expressing a desire for cooperation in the work of the Kingdom and appoint a committee to confer with a like committee of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society on all matters involving the mutual interests of both Societies.

These committees of conference were appointed and also a committee to take the necessary legal steps to secure the incorporation of the new Society. In this connection that Society wishes to express its keen appreciation of the able services rendered by Judge Edward S. Clinch of New York and Mr. T. T. Leete, Jr., of Detroit, who generously gave of their time and ability to the solution of the somewhat difficult questions which arose. It was discovered that the process of incorporation would require some time,



MRS. R. W. RAMSAY, RECORDING SECRETARY

but it was felt to be very desirable for the work that some recognition of the new Society should be made by the Northern Baptist Convention. The following pre-

amble and resolutions were therefore presented to the Convention:

*Whereas*, the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West in their recent annual meetings took steps toward their consolidation; and *whereas*, it is represented to this convention that the Woman's Foreign Mission work, pending the consolidation, will be materially assisted, if assurance can be given that when the two societies shall be consolidated the new Society will be received as a cooperating organization of the Northern Baptist Convention;

Now, therefore, resolved, That this convention recommends that after the consolidation of the two Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Societies shall be consummated the society thus created be received as a cooperating organization of the Northern Baptist Convention whenever the society shall make the necessary application.

This resolution the Convention passed heartily and unanimously and the two officers of the new Society who were present, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. MacLeish, were called to the platform.

Mrs. MacLeish expressed her appreciation of the generous action of the Convention, and the hope that as this new member of the great Baptist family was received into full membership in the family circle it might prove itself a truly helpful member. Our great denomination has an enormous work to do for the kingdom of God. We can do it only as we stand shoulder to shoulder in full cooperation and mutual helpfulness. She also stated that the two Woman's Foreign Mission Societies, in their two annual meetings just held, had secured pledges which wiped off the debts of the preceding year.

Mrs. Montgomery stated in her own charming way that, with true feminine superiority to logic, we are going ahead and organizing our districts as though we were a full-fledged society, though our legal brethren assure us that in the eye of the law we are still unborn.

Mrs. Edmands was also called to the platform and spoke with cordiality of the new organization.

### Greeting from Our New President

The delegates who were sent to Detroit from the East and the West to frame the organization of the new Woman's Foreign Mission Society will always regard the experience as one of the choicest of their lives. In wonderful ways God made known His presence in a spirit of prayer and spiritual earnestness which burned throughout the meetings. A great piece of work for the Kingdom was done, divergent views were harmonized, friendly bonds cemented, a better understanding created, a fresh enthusiasm generated. The new enginery, formed for the more efficient prosecution of the united task of the two great women's societies, is ready to be set in motion whenever the necessary legal steps shall have been taken. In the period of transfer there is one paramount duty laid upon every Baptist woman: to put the last ounce of her zeal and energy into the pressing forward of the immediate task. All the work remains until the next annual meetings in charge of the societies, East and West, as it has been in the past.

Every agency ought to be strengthened and enlarged by the added enthusiasm of the new plan. Actually nothing which affects the work of circle or individual is changed. State Secretaries and Associational Secretaries will need, and must receive, the loyal cooperation of each individual circle and member.

Let us forget the things that are behind: The apportionment that we did not meet, the meeting that proved a failure, the places where we blundered, the opportunities we failed to improve, the lack of appreciation, the misunderstandings, dislikes, discouragements, even the sins of yesterday.

With fresh courage let us press forward toward the mark, attempting great deeds, praying great prayers, expecting great results. Confidently yet humbly, with childlike trust looking ever to Jesus, with joy and merry faces, with laughter and rejoicing in the mighty purposes of God, let us press forward for the prize of the best year in our history.

HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY.



### A Message from the Home Administration Vice-President

Dear Women of the Districts (and that means Women of our two Constituencies, East and West), may I give you a word of greeting while it is so warm in my heart?



MRS. ANDREW MAC LEISH, VICE-PRESIDENT

It will not reach you for a month, but it leaves my pen while the Northern Baptist Convention is still in session.

We who have been assembled in Detroit have all been surprised and delighted by the readiness of the women here for the new plan. The first session of the new Society had hardly adjourned before Mrs. Silver of New Jersey had given an invitation to the women of the Atlantic District to take luncheon with her and discuss plans for the organization of that district. Almost simultaneously the Northwest District met and established a working organization, and so it went, till every district at all adequately represented in Detroit had set the time and considered plans for its organization. The faith which we all have in our women is amply vindicated. It is a joy to see, in this quick rising to meet responsibility, the results

of the quiet education which has been going on for years in our two splendid societies.

May I offer one or two suggestions? Don't forget, in the first place, that for the immediate present the work must be carried on by the two old societies. It will take a little time to get the new machine geared up and running. Organize and be ready, and your responsibility will drop upon your shoulders. Don't think of the new plan as an entire change. It disturbs nothing below the state organization, but above that it brings the states together in groups. Don't forget that the state secretaries will still have their hands full with the state work. They are our present leaders, but they must not be overloaded in working out the new plans. The districts offer places for new women, positions of responsibility and opportunity that call for and will attract large women, women of experience and vision. Find them, and offer to them the joy, exhilaration and enlargement of this world-wide work. And lastly, don't depend on the machine. It is nothing in itself. It is a channel for the working of God's power. Unless we lose ourselves, our own wisdom, our own will, and fill ourselves with His power, and open our hearts to His leading, we shall fail. We have very much to show us that this union of our two societies is of God. He has formed of us a new instrument to His hand. Let us in all humility and consecration be used of Him for the accomplishment of the great work which He has in mind for us.

MARTHA HILLARD MACLEISH.



### From the Foreign Secretary

At last the dream of 1871 has become a reality and we are one Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society. With the new unity, may there come a new vision of the world need; new courage for the task; new power for service.

There will be new difficulties, new tests, but the unchanging promises of God on which our mothers rested are ours; and we have also a training and experience that they lacked.

We need our *young women* in our new plans, the best there are, as many as

possible. Let us seek them in every church, state and district and give them an important place in the new work.

LUCY W. PEABODY.



#### From the Recording Secretary

I hope that Baptist-women everywhere will catch the spirit of unity that pervaded the atmosphere of the convention at Detroit—the oneness of purpose and desire. The sureness with which plans were laid made one feel that no mistake had been made when the East and the West came together to form a single organization. I think the district organization is going to put an element of real possession into the work that has not been there before.

MRS. R. W. RAMSAY.



#### From the Treasurer

“Through God we shall do valiantly.” This has been suggested by one of our State Secretaries as a motto for our new Society. With confidence born of answered prayers, and an abiding faith that He who has guided us thus far “is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think” we should enter upon the work of the new Society joyously, courageously, for truly “through God *we shall* do valiantly.”

JEAN R. GOODMAN.



#### Convention Session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies

The joint session of the Woman's Foreign Mission Societies was held on Monday evening, May 26. Mrs. E. O. Silver, representing Mrs. Edmands, and Mrs. Andrew MacLeish presided. All the missionaries of the two Woman's Societies, and all the missionaries' wives of the General Society who were present, were introduced. Miss Anna V. Johnson spoke for the Philippine Islands, Miss Violetta Peterson for Burma, and Mrs. Groesbeck for South China. The most pressing needs of the two societies for the immediate future were presented. These needs consisted of buildings, equip-

ment and missionaries. The missionaries most imperatively needed by the Society of the West are:

An assistant, and in time a successor, to Miss Lavinia Mead in the Bible Training School at Osaka, Japan. She should be a college-bred woman with some experience in teaching, and of adequate Bible training. It will be her work to develop and carry on the training school for evangelistic workers, which Miss Mead has so well begun.

For the group of schools in Ongole, India, we must have another college-bred woman, of experience as a teacher, to assist Miss Bertha Evans, who is now carrying the heavy weight of responsibility alone and is in danger of breaking under it.

For Rangoon, Burma, we must have a woman, strong and able physically, intellectually and spiritually, to help Miss Anna Fredrickson in the important evangelistic work which she is conducting among the Burmans.

For East China and South China we need missionaries for evangelistic work; and in the Philippine Islands we need another teacher for the high class girls' school.

In buildings, we need at Sendai, Japan, the Science Building, at a cost of \$5,000, which we promised the Japanese government would be put up within three years as a condition of receiving government recognition for the school.

In Osaka, Japan, we need to complete the equipment for the Bible Training School,—a Recitation Building, \$3,500, and a home for the missionaries, \$3,500.

In Suifu, West China, is the imperative need for a home for the missionaries (\$3,500), so that the present school building may be used entirely for school purposes and may come nearer to meeting the demands. Since the revolution, twice as many girls as can be accommodated are constantly applying to be taken into the school.

In the Philippine Islands we must purchase land and put up a building for the very important school for upper class girls developing there under Miss Bissinger. This will probably become a union school, Baptists and Presbyterians uniting in its development. It will necessarily be an

expensive plant, but the exact cost is not at this time determined.

The presentation of these needs had been prefaced by a statement that, first of all, the budget necessary to support this year's work must be raised. Miss Ellis, in presenting the needs of the Eastern Society, made a strong plea for Christian mothers to be willing to give of their sons and daughters for the work of Christian missions. Without that sacrifice on their part, the work is impossible.

The last feature of the evening's program consisted of three delightfully cordial addresses from Mr. Henry T. Bond, President of the Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. James H. Franklin, Foreign Secretary of the A. B. F. M. S., and Dr. Carter Helm Jones, President of the same Society. Dr. Franklin announced as he came in from the Brotherhood Banquet that the alumni of Chicago University had assumed the raising of the \$30,000 needed to replace the tabernacle in Tokyo, Japan. This statement was greeted with great applause.

Dr. Jones, after expressing in his own inimitable way his appreciation of the woman's work, dismissed the meeting with prayer and benediction.



### Personals

We very much enjoyed having with us at Detroit five of our missionaries and the four new missionaries who are to sail this fall for the first time. The latter were:

Miss Selma Lagergren, daughter of President Lagergren of the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park. She sails for the Philippines to assist Miss Anna Johnson on the Faculty of the Woman's Bible Training School, and will have charge of the instruction in music and kindergarten methods. She is a kindergartner of six years' experience.

Miss Olivia Johnson, who sails with Anna Johnson for the Philippines, to teach the native women in the Woman's Bible Training School to tell the story to their people.

Miss Fanny Northcott, a trained nurse of wide experience. She was the first president of the Farther Light Society of

her own church, the East End Baptist of Cleveland. She goes to South China.

Dr. Mildred Scott, who goes to Swatow, South China, to assist her grandmother, Dr. Anna K. Scott.



### New Literature

The literature for the new year's work is in process of preparation and some of it already off the press. Among the latter are the following:

*Catalogue of Publications*, which has been completely revised and put in form to make selection for programs, study classes and for the various departments as easy as possible.

*A Missionary Tour*, in which we take a trip through our mission lands. This begins with a program on "The Rope Holders," followed by programs on Japan, China, the Philippines, Burma, Assam, India, Africa and "The Why of Missions." Packets of the necessary literature are prepared to accompany each program and can be obtained from the headquarters of the Society of the West.

\* *How You Might Help the Missionaries* is a revision of the old leaflet by the same name. It gives all information needed for the preparation of the Christmas Box for the foreign field—what to put in, how to pack, how to send, etc., etc. No time is to be lost if these boxes are to reach their destination by Christmas.

*Tales of the Twice-Born in Kaying* is the unique story of the lives of a large group of Chinese women who have been "born again" in connection with the work of Mrs. Geo. Campbell at that station. This gives an insight into the inner sanctuary of missionary labor and shows how marvelously God can change and mold the plastic heart.

*Pencil Sketches* of Miss Anna S. Buzzell, Japan, and Miss Beulah E. Bassett, China.

\* Don't forget that summer is the time to prepare boxes for the missionaries. They should be started on their travels in September. Send for the above leaflet, and start your porch-parties for dressing dolls, etc.



# A Missionary Prayer Meeting in Shanghai

By Julia Wright Stafford

"WHAT in your experience in China is working hope?" This live question was recently put to seventy or more missionaries of Shanghai gathered in the regular Monday missionary prayer meeting. The introduction and answers to this query filled an hour that stands out luminous among the meetings of the year, for even a missionary prayer meeting is not inevitably thrilling.

The meeting had a rare leader in Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, whose recent visit to Shanghai has been an unforgettable inspiration to the whole community. Dr. Faunce was so constantly in demand for addresses, formal and informal, before Chinese and foreign audiences that on one occasion he remarked that on this world trip he had felt that he was enjoying a sabbatical year until he reached Shanghai. (Incidentally Dr. Faunce finds China a subject compelling his utmost enthusiasm.)

Dr. Faunce chose for his text, "Experience worketh hope," and from his wide range of interests and observation he marshaled a group of movements and thought tendencies in America which convincingly argue that the Kingdom is coming and the Will being done as never before. One would like to repeat every word of the message, but for readers of MISSIONS it is more important to know what answers Dr. Faunce received when he asked the missionaries to tell him what in their experiences in China was working hope within them. I have tried to reproduce from memory the substance of four of the answers.

I. On Easter Sunday occurred in Shanghai the funeral of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, a Chinese of prominence whose assassination four days before had shocked all China and caused great political excitement in Shanghai and the capital. The funeral procession, filling street after street, was a magnificent affair. Among the gorgeous banners displayed was one bearing these four Chinese characters: "Jesus is not dead." This at a heathen funeral! The

banner had been presented by a leading Chinese official of Shanghai, not a Christian, and herein lies the significance, — that this official knew that it was the Christians' Easter Sunday; he knew what Easter Sunday stood for; he had grasped the Christian idea of immortality, and believed that Mr. Sung's work had not been cut off; he associated the martyrdom of this Chinese patriot with the supreme sacrifice of Jesus Christ. It was a purely voluntary and spontaneous testimony. What a tremendous evidence of the pervasiveness of Christianity and the hold of Christian teachings on the thought of China's leaders!

II. It is the commonplace of missions in China today to proclaim that the chapels were never so full, that every mission school is stretched beyond its capacity, and that hospitals are so crowded with patients that they threaten to kill off the foreign doctor. Everywhere Christianity gets a hearing. The President of the New Republic has twice this winter enthusiastically addressed two conventions of Christians meeting in Peking, the Medical Missionary Association and the Y. M. C. A., *even urging them to forward movements.*

III. An enlightened press is galvanizing the once sluggish and complacent East into an active interest in world movements, creating intellectual and religious unrest and focusing attention upon ideals of social service and progress.

IV. "I have just returned," said the last speaker, "from Mukden and Dr. Mott's meetings there. The governor, who is not a Christian, erected at his own expense a huge mat tent with a seating capacity of 4,000, invited Dr. Mott to speak, and dismissed the government schools of the city to attend. The result — not only was the tent packed until there was not standing room but it was necessary to repeat the meeting for successive audiences, while Dr. Mott analyzed the temptations that assail the ideal life and pointed to One able to deliver. This

meeting closed a series of similar meetings by Dr. Mott and Mr. Eddy in two circuits of large cities in China. Thousands of China's students were in these meetings and *over seven thousand* signed the triple pledge: 1. To make a careful study of the four Gospels. 2. To pray to God each

day for courage and wisdom to find the truth. 3. To obey Christ as fast as their reason and conscience say to them, 'Christ is the Truth.' Dr. Mott declares that in his visits to forty countries he has never addressed meetings so largely attended and so significant in their results."

## FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

On the first anniversary of the "Titanic," men prominent in church, business and shipping circles gathered at the Seaman's Church Institute on the lower water front, New York City, to dedicate the Titanic Memorial lighthouse tower, erected to the memory of the more than fifteen hundred men and women who went down with the ship. It stands on the corner of the institute building overlooking the harbor, and will have a range of twelve miles. It will be charted by the government and a time ball will drop on the flagstaff at noon daily for the convenience of masters in adjusting ship's chronometers.

The missionaries in India number 4,364; Indian workers, 31,931; stations, 1,846; outstations, 8,082; communicants and adherents, 656,987; hospitals and dispensaries, 541; patients last year, 2,008,956; day schools, 10,662; pupils in them, 385,747; higher institutions, 374; pupils, 34,549; Sunday schools, 7,805; scholars, 346,887.

The United Presbyterian Church in North America sets the pace for all the churches on the items of the average contribution per member. In 1911 this was \$18.63; in 1912, \$18.78. This church likewise stands very high in the average pastor's salary, which in 1912 was \$1,241.

The Methodists of the United States are putting about \$200,000 a year in missions in Europe; \$140,000 of it in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and northern Germany, the balance in Italy. More money is now to be spent in southern Europe and the Near East. There are about 75,000

members in northern Europe, and 5,000 in Italy.

The Japanese missionaries of the several denominations, collaborating with a number of native Christians, have translated one hundred and twenty-five hymns into the Japanese language. These hymns are to become the basis of new editions of the several hymn books now published by the several missions.

The Government and Parliament of Honduras have granted wide concessions to all healthy and honest Jewish immigrants under the age of forty. Married settlers will be given 148 acres of land, and all non-married immigrants 62 acres on landing and another 62 acres on marrying.

### Wanted at Once

BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WEST

A woman of presence and large vision to act as an evangelistic worker in Rangoon, Burma. She should also be in perfect health.

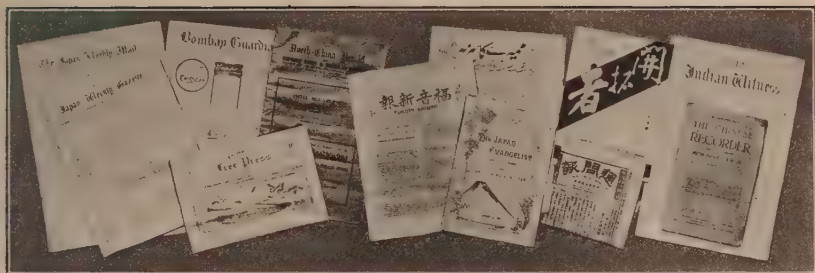
A college graduate of administrative ability to take charge of our system of schools among the Telugus in Ongole, India. Miss Bertha Evans, who now has charge, should be free for furlough.

A woman with special Bible training capable of teaching on the faculty of the Woman's Bible Training School at Osaka, Japan.

A woman of broad vision, capable of doing evangelistic work in South China.

A woman doctor for China. If she has had a year or two of experience in this country, so much the better.

Who will volunteer to be sent out this fall for any one of these positions?



## Echoes from the Oriental Press

### Reliable Information

The following are some of the interesting items of information which the *Burman of Burma* gives to its readers regarding education in this country.

### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN U. S. A.

#### INFORMATION FOR BURMESE STUDENTS AND GUARDIANS

The President of Hindustan Club, University Station, Seattle, Wash., U. S. A., writes:

We are glad to announce that we are getting lots of letters from our young Bhartiya brethren, who are willing to avail themselves of the best facilities for education in the United States of America.

Our Club has taken up the torch of that educational light which will dispel the gloomy mists that have clouded our outer and inner life, so that we may be roused to our national consciousness.

But we like to call the attention of the prospective students to the following facts to avoid waste of time which is too valuable and short to spare in this hard struggle of student life in the United States of America.

In the Pacific coast of United States of America, there are three kinds of students: 1. Non-self-supporting; 2. partially self-supporting; 3. wholly self-supporting.

1. Non-self-supporting students are those who get money from India. It should be observed here that one can prosecute his studies without working in the academic year with \$25 (Rs. 78, annas 2). Only he may work during the long summer vacation of three months.

He will have to cook for himself. *It is not at all difficult or cumbersome when he will find one stroke of match has lit the fire and sitting on chair by fireside he is going through the books on table nearby.*

2. Partially self-supporting are those who get a part of the expense from home or some reliable source. One can get board or lodging in change of work which he can do in or before college hours, without affecting his study. College hours are generally from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., Saturdays and Sundays being holidays. He will have to work during the summer three months to earn enough to enable him to defray (very dear here) laboratory fees and other incidentals. This class of students is always welcome. Energetic and endeavoring students can continue their studies without breaking the college years.

3. Wholly self supporting are those who are totally "totem pole," I mean who come penniless, leaving no expectation behind. *As time rolls on, struggle getting harder and harder, student may have a day to pass with only one slice of bread. The self-supporting student is requested to mark the following:*

(a) He will have to spend here about 6 or 7 years.

(b) First a whole year he may have to spend for earning money; and should have good health, strong constitution and *strength of mind*.

(c) He shall have to reach here at the end of March or before April in any way.

(d) He will have to accept any kind of job (nature of can't be said definitely) that may come in his hand; and to find which he can't depend upon any one's help.

(e) He should be liberal-minded in his footing.

(f) No one should come with pagri or long hair.



Students should not bring too many things with them, luggage or any kind of bedding. The following, we think, will suffice:

1 Suit, loose cut, navy blue preferable (keep about Rs. 50-60 with you so that just after landing you can buy a suit here).

1 Pair boots (black or tan) and shoe brush.

1 Pair Albert slippers.

6 Striped shirts, cuffs (medium).

6 Collars (close and high).

2 Suits underwear (more if you can).

4 Ties, silk.

1 Tie clip.

1 Suspender.

2 Studs (i. e., collar buttons, back and front).

6 Guernsey frock.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen handkerchiefs.

6 Pairs socks.

1 Dozen tooth powder.

1 Tooth brush; looking glass; comb and hair brush.

1 Box soap.

1 Razor (Kropp's; strap; shaving soap; shaving brush; cream for after shaving use).

3 Bath towels (turkish-medium size), cloth brush.

1 Fountain pen and letter writing requisites.

1 Suit case (only to contain the things).

1 Hand bag.

1 Blanket (of good quality).

2 Twill night suits.

All communications should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary the Hindustan Club, University Station, Seattle, Wash., U. S. A.

#### ISLAM IN JAPAN

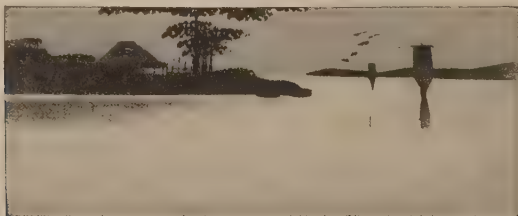
With the coming of a considerable number of students from India has come Islam to Japan. The following extract

may be of interest as indicating hopes and dangers ahead. The October number of the *Review of Religions*, published in India, contains the following notice:

Mr. Hasan Hatano, one of the three first Japanese converts to Islam, has started a monthly paper, entitled *Al-Islam*, for the propagation of Islam in Japan. Each number consists of four pages, three of which are written in Japanese and one in English. Mr. Hasan is also the editor of another journal, entitled the *Gunjin* (the Warrior). Speaking of the chances of the spread of Islam in the Land of the Rising Sun, Mr. Hasan Hatano says in the second number of *Al-Islam*:

"We have a capital field for extending Islamic light among Japanese soldiers, who in their hundreds and thousands have acquired a strong literary taste and fondness for the *Gunjin* (the Warrior) edited by the editor of this journal for the last two years. It is gratifying not a little that a certain number of *Gunjin*'s military readers have evinced desire to study the tenets of Islam in right earnest."

The same paper also speaks of a strange visitor in the person of Mr. T. Miyasaki, who believes himself to be a latter-day prophet, superior to Buddha and Jesus, and has written a book, which he calls "My New Gospel." After having a long and thoughtful talk with Prof. Barakat Ullah, editor of the *Islamic Fraternity*, Tokyo, this strange visitor said: "Christianity is very dangerous to Japan, so I heartily beg you to drive it out of our Land of the Rising Sun at the point of the sword of Islamic spiritual power." The remark shows that this new "Prophet" is not very earnest about his own mission, or he found Islam to be superior even to his own Gospel, else he would not have expressed a wish to see Islam spread in his beloved land.





## THE TRAGEDY OF RETRENCHMENT

Some idea of what retrenchment means to the missionary and to the work is given by Rev. Ben L. Baker of Chaowfu, China, in a recent letter to the Board. Speaking of the visit of Dr. Franklin and the conferences held, he continues: "Friends in the home land, Dr. Franklin leaves many aching hearts behind him as he goes on his way; and more, he carries an aching heart with him. Do you wish to know why this is so? Our common sorrow is no secret, you should know. All those who call themselves followers of the Lord in the home land should know. We grieve because Dr. Franklin had to bring the message to us that we cannot go forward with the advance work our hearts long to do. At the time when China is offering the greatest opportunity she has ever offered to Christian missions we have to call in our forces. We have actually to give up work we were doing. The offerings of the home constituency, we are told, do not warrant advance movements. But we so hoped that our home churches would meet the new conditions with larger liberality. The work planned for one new station is given up. The family already in residence at another station, where the opening is extremely promising, have been called in to strengthen an older station, because we cannot get reinforcements. And to us, us here in Chaowfu, hardest of all, is the transfer of Mrs. Baker and myself to the central station at Swatow. The force in the school work there has been depleted and we go to fill up a gap. The field here needs workers so badly. In the time of greatest need our force is cut in half. Can you understand with what aching hearts we turn our faces to Swatow? Friends of the Chaowfu station, do not forget us at this time. We need reinforcements desperately. We find it very hard to face the new situation. Our hearts are here.

Here we want to work, here are the people we have learned to love, here is home. It is hard to lay down the work just begun. Pray for us."

## A SMALL WORLD CLOSELY LINKED

The following interesting note comes from Mrs. Ada Reed Ferguson, of the Telugu Mission, stationed at Bishopville, Madras:

That the world is very small after all is a trite saying, but one which often is realized on the mission field. An incident connected with the late Dr. J. S. Adams is full of interest to us out here, showing that India and China are closely linked in service for the Master.

While talking with Dr. Adams one day last year he asked if I knew a man by the name of Samuel Chowryyappah in Madras. I replied that I had met him but knew his children fairly well. Dr. Adams then told me that he and Mr. Chowryyappah were classmates at Harley House, and that Mr. Chowryyappah was one of the finest men in the institution. "Be sure and see him and give him my warmest love when you return," was his injunction; and so on our return to the work here, when we began the Sunday evening services in English, and Mr. Chowryyappah with four of his children was a regular attendant, I delivered the message. His fine old face lighted with joy as he said "Yes, indeed I remember Joseph Adams. Why, he was one of the very finest men I ever knew." In a few weeks came the news that Dr. Adams had gone to be with the King.

When I told Mr. Chowryyappah he was greatly touched and spoke often of the fact that Dr. Adams had so soon finished his work while he still was left, though older than his friend. But soon the call came to him also, and he has probably seen his former classmate "face to face." The thing which is so striking about the matter is that Mr. Chowryyappah

was an Indian of humble birth, who, full of desire to serve his Master, worked his way to England, studied there for nine years, came back to India as a missionary of the Baptist Society, worked here for ten years under the Board and then for years as an honorary missionary.

He had a self-supporting printing press and did much to help in all lines of Christian work, but his life seems to have been much the same kind as that of Dr. Adams, quiet and unostentatious, and like Dr. Adams he has left a large family to carry on his work — five sons and two daughters — all fine Christian young people. One a graduate dentist, from Philadelphia, is practicing in Bombay, assisted by his brother, while two more are carrying on the work of the press, and one daughter and son are still in school. Such a man makes one "thank God and take courage," realizing that this is but a sample of what India and other mission lands can produce, by the grace of God. Surely it is worth while.

#### THE FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIANS

While on a recent jungle tour I found in a village a little girl of sixteen years who was suffering terribly from an internal abscess, due to neglect of a mother's care. The little wasted form was a mere skeleton except the one limb swollen to most abnormal proportions. With utmost difficulty I got her transferred to a solid bed so she could be carried and sent her to Rangoon to the hospital. The doctor said there was little hope but all would be done that could be done. When she was recovered a little from the journey an operation was performed, but she lived only one day. The poor father who had lost his wife two months before, now penniless and helpless in a big city with the body of his daughter awaiting burial, knew not what to do and was heartbroken. Here the fellowship of Christians came to the rescue. The little church in Rangoon at once took up a collection, bought a coffin, hired a hearse, and gave the body Christian burial in a Christian cemetery. I happened to be in Rangoon on that New Year's day and conducted the service for them. — C. E. CHANEY, Maubin, Burma.

#### A CHANGE IN PLAN

In view of the expense involved, including provision for the care of his work during his absence, it has been deemed unwise for Dr. Haggard to attend the Judson Centennial celebration in Burma. He will therefore be unable to conduct the Around-the-World Tour. We are pleased to state, however, that we have been fortunate enough to secure in his place Mr. James V. Latimer, one of the missionaries of the Foreign Mission Society in China. Mr. Latimer has traveled extensively both in China and in other parts of the East and Europe, and has had wide business experience. During the past year he has assisted in the rooms of the Foreign Mission Society in the absence of the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Franklin, and is thoroughly familiar with all the missions and missionaries of the Society. He will take charge of the tour in San Francisco, where the party will make up. All arrangements en route will be in his hands and his presence with the party assures a most delightful and successful trip in every way.

#### DAVID B. JUTTEN, D.D.

In the death of Rev. David B. Jutten on May 7 there passed away one who gave to the cause of missions eighteen of the best years of his life. Born in New York on January 7, 1844, educated at Colgate and Hamilton, he held pastorates successively in Howell, N. J., Gilbertville, N. J., Washington, D. C., New York City, South Boston and Fall River, Mass. In 1897 Colgate honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

It was during his pastorate at South Boston that Dr. Jutten became a member of the old Executive Committee of the Missionary Union and in this position he rendered most faithful and efficient service until 1909, when he asked to be relieved.

After an ineffectual effort to persuade Dr. Jutten to remain, the Board reluctantly accepted his resignation, expressing in a suitable resolution their appreciation of his long and valued services.

It is fitting that one who in the midst of busy pastorates gave to the cause of



missions eighteen years of faithful voluntary service should be remembered with appreciation and honor.

#### THE LIFE OF A MISSIONARY DOCTOR

We were saying good-bye to the hundreds of Christians and other friends and at the same time introducing Dr. Leshner. It was a sad time for me, but I was glad I could introduce to the people one who was so well qualified for his work and who was to be "their doctor." We visited every outstation on the field and inoculated over 1,000 persons. The people came in droves, not for inoculation only, but for all sorts of ills, both real and imaginary. The lame, the halt, the blind were there, and so also those with itch, consumption, toothache, dyspepsia, sores new and old, smallpox, until it seemed to me that the whole catalogue of diseases, mental, moral and physical was exhausted. Sometimes it was almost midnight before the last patient was seen, and sometimes the whole day through it was hard to find time to take food. And besides all this was the traveling from place to place on foot, by boat or bicycle, day or night, rain or shine. In all this Dr. Leshner showed himself a true apostle. He can eat anything, sleep anywhere, travel anyway, and work, work, work! Happy that people who can call Dr. Leshner their own!—A. F. GROESBECK, Chaoyang, China.

#### THE DOKKALA WANDLU CASTE

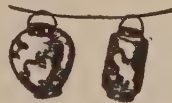
We recently took great pleasure in the baptism of a man and his wife from the non-Christian Dokkala wandlu caste, a people among whom the progress of Christianity has been slow. This same couple came to the church for baptism six years ago but were not received because of their lack of faith. This time the church was left no longer in doubt as to their having undergone a complete change of heart.

The caste from which these people come has an extremely interesting and fascinating history. Their origin goes back beyond all historical records. They wear the sacred cord of the twice born which is worn only by the highest castes. Their knowledge of the sacred writing of the Hindus is considered in some particular lines to be more perfect than that of Brahmin

priests. They have inherited their knowledge and functions which have been passed down from father to son. They visit only Madiga hamlets but do not enter them. There is a superstitious fear against Dokkala wandlu entering any hamlet. They signify their intention of remaining for a time as a hamlet guest. The people of that place then build a small hut and bring out daily their supply of food. In return they recite for them from the sacred books. The curse of these men is very much dreaded.—J. M. BAKER, Ongole, South India.

#### NOT QUITE ACCURATE

The *Watchman* of May 29 had a picture of Rev. Maurice A. Levy on its front page, as "The New Corresponding Secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention." It also announced in a personal item that Mr. Levy "has been chosen corresponding secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention to succeed Rev. W. C. Bitting, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo." That is what a Baptist editor gets for trusting to a daily newspaper report of a religious convention. The most surprised man of all at this news was Mr. Levy, who was reelected Recording Secretary, but has no more idea of succeeding Dr. Bitting than Dr. Bitting has of resigning the office he has filled so admirably from the Convention's origin.



#### Foreign Missionary Record

##### ARRIVED

- Rev. H. H. Tilbe, Ph.D., from Rangoon, Burma, at Boston, Massachusetts, April 11.
- Rev. L. B. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers and three children, from Toungoo, Burma, at New York, April 19.
- Rev. P. C. Metzger, from Tshumbiri, Congo, at Brussels, Belgium, April 23.
- Rev. M. C. Mason, D.D., and Mrs. Mason, from Tura, Assam, at Boston, Massachusetts, May 11.
- Rev. Charles L. Maxfield, Mrs. Maxfield and two children, from Bacolod, Philippine Islands, at New York, May 13.
- Miss Frances E. Crooks from Bassein, Burma, at New York, May 21.
- Miss Mary L. R. Riggs, from Rangoon, Burma, at New York, May 21.

##### BORN

- To Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Morse, of Suifu, West China, on February 25, a daughter.
- To Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Valentine, of Jaro, Philippine Islands, on March 14, a son, William Orison Valentine, Jr.



#### HUNGARIAN WORK

Three men intend to prepare for missionary work who have no money at present. Meanwhile they want to get a preparatory training in English, so we thought we would open a night school for them. We found that several other foreigners wanted to take advantage of the school, so we decided to take them also. As several of the students are married men, their wives being present in the school, we thought it would be well to give them some education, so at present we have eighteen in the night school, teaching them mostly in the English language.

My daughter, Miss Agnes Zboray, a nurse and high school graduate, saw the need and is helping me out. She teaches in our day training school and also takes charge of this night school. The students are progressing nicely. We have taken in five new students in the free night school for training in the ministry, and our future is bright. We have some young men who are making good progress and able to converse in sixteen different Slavic dialects. So at a small cost our aim is to economize and prepare young men for the ministry to several nationalities.

We have today four of our day students employed as missionaries by city mission societies on account of the scarcity of preachers to our people. Last week the secretary of the Philadelphia City Mission Society employed one of our students, which will make five thus engaged. In a month or so we expect to have one more of our students preach in Harrisburg, so this fact demonstrates that our school started not any too soon. The demand is greater than the supply. Students who are called out to various fields as ministers to supply churches still attend our school through the week and receive all the education we can give them.

As there are no theological books in the Hungarian language, we are compelled to translate. This requires extra work

and expense. We need a typewriter in which foreign type can be used, also a mimeograph. These are the most needful articles, and we could put them into immediate use for this kind of work in preparing lessons for the students in theology. But as in other matters, we cannot find the way unless some way may be opened by the Lord. Our school is not permanently located at present. It is in a hired building, the rent being paid by the Home Mission Society

L. L. ZBORAY.

#### INDUSTRIAL EVANGELISM

Rev. D. L. Schultz, our Labor Evangelist, says: I have talked with a number of employers, and found many sympathetic with my work. A number have told me concerning the influence of my meetings in their shops, and how they appreciated what I would tell their men. A number of superintendents of mines, in conversing with them, told me that they were pleased to have me in their communities. Of course, a number of superintendents who are not in sympathy with their men do not care to have me around. A number of business men have said very encouraging words concerning my efforts in reaching the working men and women, especially during the summer when I conduct street meetings. A large number have come to me personally and thanked me for the addresses, and said they would do more to help their employees than ever, because they had renewed their covenant with God and Christ. Testimony after testimony has been given by men of their acceptance of Christ, through my efforts on the streets and in the parks.

Recently a number of local unions have extended invitations to address their members in their own halls. The Civic Federation of Chicago, Illinois, on October 16, held a luncheon at which time I was invited to speak on the labor conditions; also what we as a denomina-

tion are doing. At least three hundred men were present. After the address a number of prominent business men spoke to me concerning their appreciation, and especially concerning the interest of the church in behalf of the working men and women. I have been invited to speak some day in the near future to the students of Northwestern University. In the evening of the same day it was my privilege to address an interesting audience at the Hull House, of which Miss Jane Addams is the head. Again I received encouraging words from a large number of people who are in the church. Truly God has given me a wonderful opportunity to preach Christ, also to help the people who are compelled to feel depressed because of their circumstances. For all of this I praise God, and reconsecrate my all to His service.

### Negro Notes

(Taken from *The Crisis* of May, 1913)

The United States Census for 1910 reports that 55 per cent. of the Negro children and 35 per cent. of the whites between the ages of 6 and 20 years were not enrolled in school. In Louisiana 75 per cent. of the Negro children of school age are without instruction, and in nine Southern States more than half the colored children do not go to school. For those enrolled the school period is very short, and the *Southwestern Christian Recorder* estimates that "there are more than 2,000,000 public citizens of this country who have not attended school in six months.

The Japanese of Seattle, Washington, have given a scholarship at Tuskegee Institute.

All the mail carriers of Helena, Arkansas, are colored. Recently twenty-two men took the examination for civil service and the two colored candidates were the only ones that passed.

Fifty per cent. of the 10,000 Negroes in Meridian, Mississippi, are said to own their own homes.

A cotton factory in Savannah, Georgia, finds Negro women such reliable and satisfactory operators that the proprietor intends to double the present number of 200 employees.

Negro farmers have organized a corn club at Spartansburg, South Carolina.

The purpose of the club is to stimulate intensive cultivation by offering prizes to the highest producer of corn and cotton.

In Wake County, North Carolina, Negroes pay taxes on property valued at \$1,330,705 and in Halifax County on \$1,225,576. In each of fifty-one counties the value of Negro property is more than \$250,000.

By a vote of seventy to forty-six the lower house of South Carolina has petitioned Congress to repeal the fifteenth amendment. The petition alleges that in exchange for the franchise the Negro has given the white people of this country only "anxiety, strife, bloodshed and hookworm."

### Cautions for the Colored Man

PREPARED BY THE NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

1. Live as much as possible in the open air.
2. Never sit or sleep in room with all windows closed.
3. A breath of fresh air is better than a dose of physic.
4. Keep the body clean by free use of soap and water. If your constitution will stand it, generally use cold water for bathing. Never bathe in warm water and then go immediately out into the cold.
5. Go to bed early, rise early. Do all the work you can.
6. Eat only plain, wholesome food.
7. Use netting or wire screens to keep flies from the house and food. Flies are almost certain to carry the germs of consumption, typhoid fever and other diseases.
8. Do not allow water to become stagnant around the house and yard, either in barrels or pails, or in ditches and ponds. It will breed the mosquitoes that cause chills and fever.
9. Do not pollute the soil around the house and barnyards. Have a closet and see that everybody uses it. Soil pollution causes typhoid fever, hookworm and other diseases.
10. If necessary, move your well so as to keep it free of drainage from privy, barns and outhouses.



11. Be vaccinated as soon as possible.
12. Let patent medicines alone.
13. Use plenty of pure water, fresh air and abundant sunshine.
14. Do not spit on floors, in trains, or on the sidewalks or in public places.
15. Use your own drinking cup.
16. Strong drink is the friend of consumption.
17. Always remember "an ounce of prevention is doubly worth a pound of cure."
18. Let an ample supply of air into your churches and public halls.
19. Register all births and deaths in your family. It gives you legal protection.

### The Fairfax Summer Conference

The seventh annual session of the Fairfax Summer Conference will be held at Fairfax, Vermont, July 21-27. These conferences are the fruit of a suggestion made by Dr. W. E. Witter, now of Burma, and the Rev. A. Frank Ufford, now of China, who was the first President. The purpose is to afford opportunity for Bible and missionary studies under the influence of trained teachers and a thoroughly enjoyable environment. The courses provided for this season will include a study of the Epistle to the Philippians, a class on "The Why and How of Foreign Missions," a home mission course on "Creative Work in our own Continent," a series of practical conferences for Sunday school workers on the topic "Meeting our Actual Sunday School Opportunities," a class for women who will study the book "The King's Business," and a course on "The Country Church." Correspondence concerning particulars should be addressed to James M. Hotchkiss, Fairfax, Vermont.

### OUR FOREIGN PEOPLES

Rev. Michael Fabian, our Hungarian missionary in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was so impressed with the large number of Hungarians without the gospel that he has extended his work to this community. He found a nucleus of Baptists, and a store was rented and work begun on March 2. Perth Amboy affords large opportunity for work among different foreign nationalities.

Rev. M. Steucsek, pastor of the Slovak Church at Newark, New Jersey, has recently baptized seven candidates. There is a branch mission also at Elizabeth. This is under the leadership of Mr. Anton Hok, a member of the Newark Church and a student at Crozer Seminary.

Special meetings have been held in the Italian church at Newark by the pastor, C. Pagano. As a result ten persons asked for baptism.

### EAST WASHINGTON

Rev. Mr. Allyn has been supplying the First Church, Spokane, during the period of union, and was of marked benefit to the cause. The Stites-Kooskia field has enjoyed a great revival. This is also true of the Sandpoint church.

Two new churches will be added to the list at the coming Association. At Bend, in Grant County, a church was constituted Sunday, April 7, Rev. F. R. Margetts officiating. It is composed of fifteen most excellent people. The Deer Park church has decided to become affiliated with us and will so apply at the meeting of the Spokane Association.

### DOES NOT NEED AN INTERPRETER

It is interesting to note that W. A. Petzoldt, of Lodge Grass, is this year trying the experiment of doing without an interpreter. If this experiment proves successful, it will mean that no more money for interpreters will be needed in the Crow Indian work. This is in line with the desire of our Board that missionaries, so far as possible, shall preach and teach in the language of the natives.

### ENTERTAINING VISITING MISSIONARIES

The Baptist women of New York City have had for years a committee on the entertainment of Foreign Missionaries passing through the city. At the suggestion of Mrs. L. C. Barnes, a year or so ago, they appointed a similar committee for the entertainment of Home Missionaries passing through New York. The first chairman was Mrs. Dr. Calvert. The present chairman is Miss Harriet Littlefield, 125 West 92d Street, New York.



### A Roadside Conversation

J. F. Judkins, missionary colporter of the Publication Society in Nebraska, has been in Cherry County, about thirty-five miles from the railroad, preaching in schoolhouses or homes or by the roadside. En route, toward evening he passed a home where the owner stood near the road and he asked him his name and if he were a Christian. The reply came, "I used to be." "I looked at him," writes Mr. Judkins, and said, "I saw an old boat near a house today and spoke of it, and some one remarked, 'that is one of the used to be's.' He looked very cheap and I continued: 'If you should join an army and get in a severe battle, would you desert your own army and join the other?'"

"No, sir."

"That would be being a coward."

"Yes. It would."

"You have deserted the army of the Lord and have played a coward."

"I have all right."

"After further conversation I added, 'You would better go tell the Lord that you will come back and die before you desert him again.'"

"'I will do it,' came the answer, and he gave me his hand that he would, and I drove on."

### Twenty-five Miles from the Railroad

J. H. Hagen, director of Sunday school and young people's work of the Publication Society, has been holding some special meetings at Folsom in the Black Hills, twenty-five miles from the railroad in what is known as the cattle country. Several years ago a Baptist church was organized though there are few Baptists there. The Sunday school in connection with it is a union school, teachers and officers being members of other denominations. The attendance and spirit of the meetings were splendid and ten persons accepted Christ. Most of them will join the church. Mr. Hagen also visited

Canton and Madison on the same trip, holding institutes and presenting the teacher-training course. At both places they decided to organize classes.

An institute was also held at Armour and the interest in the local school was greatly increased. Mr. Hagen writes: "We do not always see the results of our work at once. For example, some two months ago I visited a county school near Huron, spoke on teacher-training and urged a class organization. A class of eight members has recently been organized and it is taking up our Introductory Course."



REV. E. F. MC NEIL

The Rev. E. F. McNeil, whose picture we present, is one of the wide-awake colporters now at work in Kansas. Before Mr. McNeil became a colporter he was a typical pioneer preacher, holding meetings at eleven different places each month.

### Herald of Hope

This car with its missionaries, Rev. and Mrs. Walter J. Sparks, has had a powerful influence in New Boston, Ohio. The church was very weak and poor. With money secured by selling their lot and little shack to the public school board, they purchased another lot and put in the foundation for a new building. They used what little money they had but went right on building in full confidence that when the car came the missionary could raise the money. It was a hard proposition, but Mr. Sparks succeeded in interesting several people and secured private subscriptions, and the work was brought to a successful conclusion. He reports that in place of the \$2000 which they hoped we would be able to raise, we secured \$3200 with a possible \$500 additional. Our work so enlarged the Sunday school that we were glad to be able to add a Sunday school room to the rear of the building; every inch of the space will be needed. The people are so pleased

that they propose making the big front window a memorial to the car, each giving a little as an additional fund for the purpose.

One of the gifts was 30,000 bricks from Mr. Peebles of the brick plant, enough for the inside of the Sunday school structure, justifying the addition.

Our "Herald of Hope Chapel" at Urbana has been organized as an independent church; with the aid of the First Church they pay their pastor \$1200 a year.

The car is now on its way to a new field,—Iowa. It will start work at Dubuque.

### A GREAT DAY

Rev. J. A. Jordan, missionary on Wagon No. 58, "George Frear Memorial," in a single sentence tells of "a great day" in Thermopolis, Wyo.: "I visited fourteen homes, sold three Bibles, two Testaments, thirty-six books, held one children's meeting, and made one address."







### The American Negro \*

FROM THE AFRICAN SLAVE COAST TO THE  
CITIZEN OF TO-DAY

(Review reprinted from the New York Tribune)

The dean of Atlanta Baptist College has done an exceedingly valuable piece of work. He has crystallized into the clearest possible form the complete history in a brief volume of the Negro race in America. His object, so ably accomplished, he states has been "to set forth the main facts about the subject that one might wish to know, and to supply in some measure the historical background for much that one reads today in newspapers and magazines." After a statement of the origin of the word Negro, the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese form of the Latin adjective *niger*, meaning black, he begins with the planting of slavery in the American colonies and traces the course in our land of this people, whose history here has been as strange, tragic and appealing as anything in the annals of mankind, excepting not the chronicles of the Old Testament. From the slave coast of Africa they came, wailing and bound in chains, in the dark holds of slave ships, to be sold into bondage. The brotherhood, now under the lash, now singing their wild melodies, came to be the greatest factor in the history of the American nation, which could not exist half slave and half free. Slowly out of the night that covered them they rose as a people. The Lord, as their picturesque "exhorters" have no doubt told them, led them on. Professor Brawley's book leaves them a race not without culture and solid and distinguished achievements. It is a sympathetic book, but it is first a sound and an uncommonly well constructed history.

\* *A Short History of the American Negro*. By Benjamin Griffith Brawley, M.A. (Harvard), Dean and Professor of English in Atlanta Baptist College. 8vo. pp. 247. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Brawley pays tribute to the courage and valor of the negro American soldier. He discusses the very interesting folk-lore and folk-music of the negro people, mentioning the work of writers such as Thomas Nelson Page, George W. Cable and Joel Chandler Harris, who have appreciated the literary value of this material. "Negro music in America," he says, "is especially interesting, because it is not only the voice of an uncivilized people, but also highly developed folk-music." He notes that their most original songs are generally religious in tone and most sorrowful. He reviews the contributions of the negro to literature, art and invention. The first negro to achieve recognition in literature in America was Phillis Wheatley, a young woman born in Africa, who was brought to America and bought as a servant by the wife of a tailor. Of Paul Laurence Dunbar the writer says that he was only thirty-three when he died, "but he 'had existed millions of years.'" The foremost poet of the race at present, of course, is William Stanley Braithwaite, of Boston, who is also a general man-of-letters. Booker Washington, the author considers a very notable orator. Henry Ossawa Tanner is an American painter of recognized position.

It has been the author's aim to deal with different phases of the life of the negro, — political, economic, social, religious, cultural — with some degree of proportion; but because of the great importance of negro education since the Civil War he has not unnaturally given special attention to this feature. He says that the composition of his book has been a pleasant task because of the sympathetic interest it has awakened. The publication of the volume will undoubtedly go far to promote a more general, more intelligent understanding of a complex American situation.

# Financial Statements of the Societies for Two Months Ending May 31, 1913

	Source of Income	Budget for 1913-1914	Receipts for 2 Months	Balance Required by March 31, 1914	Comparison of Receipts with those of Last Year	
					1913-1914	Increase Decrease
FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY	Churches, Young People's So- cieties and Sunday Schools...	\$462,110.05	\$16,304.07	\$445,805.98	\$17,405.03	\$1,100.96
	Individuals.....	300,000.00	3,224.34	296,775.66	3,224.34	1,642.62
	Legacies.....	83,094.00	2,475.51	80,618.49	2,475.51	7,172.35
	Income of Funds, Annuity Bonds, Specific Gifts, etc.....	92,974.00	8,752.27	84,221.73	8,752.27	.....
	Totals.....	\$938,178.05	\$30,756.19	\$907,421.86	\$30,756.19	\$9,915.93
PUBLICA- TION SOCIETY	Churches, Young People's So- cieties and Sunday Schools...	\$97,500.00	\$3,333.57	\$94,166.43	\$3,333.37	\$114.41
	Individuals.....	27,000.00	1,104.63	25,895.37	1,104.63	.....
	Legacies.....	10,000.00	1,286.83	8,713.17	1,286.83	.....
	Income of Funds, Annuity Bonds, Specific Gifts, etc.....	71,777.45	1,652.37	70,125.08	1,652.37	.....
	Totals.....	\$206,277.45	\$7,377.40	\$198,900.05	\$7,377.40	\$114.41
WOMAN'S HOME MISSION SOCIETY	Churches, Young People's So- cieties and Sunday Schools...	\$182,790.00	\$4,850.87	\$177,939.13	\$4,850.87	\$259.25
	Individuals.....	10,000.00	553.75	9,446.25	553.75	350.75
	Legacies.....	10,000.00	2,184.42	7,815.58	2,184.42	384.09
	Income of Funds, Annuity Bonds, Specific Gifts, etc.....	20,000.00	2,346.45	17,653.55	2,346.45	245.32
	Totals.....	\$222,790.00	\$9,935.49	\$212,854.51	\$9,935.49	\$888.66
WOMAN'S FOREIGN SOCIETY OF THE WEST	Churches, Young People's So- cieties and Sunday Schools...	\$88,883.00	\$3,903.78	\$84,979.22	\$3,903.78	\$.....
	Individuals.....	21,848.00	632.61	21,215.39	632.61	\$21.19
	Legacies.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	.....	.....
	Income of Funds, Annuity Bonds, Specific Gifts, etc.....	1,135.00	196.17	938.83	196.17	74.14
	Totals.....	\$115,066.00	\$4,732.56	\$110,333.44	\$4,732.56	\$595.33

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